

Leyland chief bows to demands for his resignation over speech

Mr Richard Dobson has resigned from the non-executive chairman of British Leyland, a part-time post with a salary of £22,500. In a statement issued jointly with the company and the National Enterprise Board, he said that publication

of extracts from a "light-hearted and unscripted" after-dinner speech he made last month which referred to "wogs" and criticized unions had been used to convey a "totally false impression". The search for his successor has started.

Left-wing campaign to continue

Ian Bradie and

Howard Townsend
Sir Richard Dobson yesterday resigned as chairman of British Leyland, as the result of the publication of parts of a speech he made at a private dinner last month. At the National Enterprise Board, British Leyland has to look for a replacement. Mr Tariq Ali, editor of *Socialist Challenge*, which gained a tape recording of Sir Richard's speech and published extracts referring to "wogs" attracting trade unions, said resignation was a victory for paper and the Internationalist Group.

Mr Thomas Litterick, Labour for Selly Oak, who wrote Mr Varley, Secretary of State for Industry, calling for Sir Richard's dismissal, promised to see for the removal of all public-sector managers who are not wholly committed to the principle of collectivism. Sir Richard, aged 53, was joint chairman of British Leyland in April last year. One two possible successors have already been considered. It is expected soon.

sources close to Leyland put the appointment of an interim chairman, Sir Robert Litterick, chief executive of the Hill Group and a member of the Leyland board, as acting chairman for a month after Sir Ronald Ward's death. It is thought likely that he would be pre-selected to do so again.

Richard said before leaving Heathrow for Canada yesterday: "I joined British Leyland in the hope that I could do more good for them than harm."

It is understood that Sir Richard did not see either Mr Varley or Mr Murphy before announcing his resignation. He took the decision on his own initiative after talking with British Leyland colleagues.

Sir Richard Dobson has been criticized by left-wing MPs and political groups ever since he took up the chairmanship. When his appointment was announced in March, 1976, Mr Robert Cryer, Labour MP for Kinsley, asked in the Commons: "How will the appointment of a man earning £22,500 a year, doing part-time work for £22,500 a year and holding well known anti-nationalization views inspire British Leyland workers?"

Mr Tariq Ali disclosed yesterday that the International Marxist Group had kept file on Sir Richard and was preparing to publish articles in *Socialist Challenge* to coincide with the vote now going on within British Leyland about the company's proposals for national pay bargaining.

He emphasized that the group did not know that Sir Richard's

speech was being recorded, but when it was offered a recording by one of those present at the dinner, the paper published parts of it in an attempt to force his resignation.

"I think it is the first time a left-wing paper has brought about the sacking of a top industrialist," Mr Ali said. The next target for his group would be Sir Harold Wilson, on whose recommendation Sir Richard was knighted last year.

Mr Litterick, who cooperated with the International Marxist Group in calling for Sir Richard's dismissal, said managers in nationalized industries who were hostile to the principles of public ownership were saboteurs.

"What I want to see is ideological discrimination in picking managers for the public sector. After all, it exists in the private sector," he said.

Mr Litterick welcomed the way the International Marxist Group had involved him in their campaign to force Sir Richard's resignation. He added: "They need someone to fire their bullets for them and no doubt they will call on me again. As soon as anyone presents himself as a target, as Dobson did, I will be home on it."

Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover, said a new investigation should be carried out into the allegations of a "slush fund" at British Leyland. He said: "It was suggested there had been no bribery arising out of the Doug Mail story. Now Richard Dobson has given the impression, in my mind at least, that bribing has in fact taken place and that it was perfectly respectable."

Mr Skinner added: "Sir Richard's appointment was a form of patronage. The lesson is that the next man must be appointed after long and extensive consultation with all the trade unions at Leyland."

Mr Audrey Wise, Labour MP for Coventry, South-West, said in the BBC's *The World at One* radio programme that workers should be involved in the selection of Sir Richard's successor.

On Tuesday a committee of Rover shop stewards is to consider a resolution asking for a union inquiry into the Leyland management and its attitudes towards its workers.

Resignation statement and Leyland's crucial weeks, page 2 Leading article, page 13

Washington recalls Pretoria envoy for policy review

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 21

The United States has recalled Mr William Bowdler, its Ambassador to South Africa, for consultation. A State Department spokesman announced this morning that Mr Bowdler would come to Washington at the beginning of next week and return to his post a few days later.

When the South African Government carried out its clampdown on black and white opponents of its policies on Wednesday, the American Government immediately reacted with a strong statement of disapproval, adding that it would review its policies towards South Africa.

No details have been given of what this may mean, and Mr Bowdler's return is clearly part of the process. The Congressional black caucus called on President Carter today to recall the ambassador in protest and to take whatever steps were necessary to bring the South Africans to their senses.

The new wave of repression has been denounced by public officials, newspapers and liberal

groups throughout the United

States. Mr Andrew Young, the American representative at the United Nations, has been involved in discussions on relations between the two countries. The United Nations is about to debate the future of Namibia (South-West Africa), and there will be strong pressure brought to bear on the Americans to support sanctions against South Africa if Pretoria does not accept the United Nations' proposals for giving Namibia its independence.

Hitherto, it has been assumed

that the United States would have to veto sanctions against South Africa. Mr Vorster's decision to retreat into the laager and to stifle opposition on the eve of general elections may change things.

Imposing sanctions would be the most extreme reaction, but the Americans can be expected to be much more ready now than before the South African clampdown to contemplate any other method of exerting pressure short of sanctions.

The summons to Mr Bowdler went out immediately after a breakfast meeting at the White House between President Carter, Mr Vance, the Secretary of State, and other advisers.

Our Johannesburg Correspondent writes: Mr Vorster, the South African Prime Minister, last night rejected as "totally irrelevant" the American statement that the wave of beatings and detentions this week would lead to a review of relations with South Africa.

Mr Vorster said: "Without wishing to be facetious, if they do then we will at least know where we stand and what the policy is."

Reaction to the wave of beatings and arrests continue to dominate the South African scene today. There was no indication how long the two banned newspapers, *The World* and *The Weekend World*, would be prevented from publishing, but their staff are continuing to work normally.

The banning and detentions

are expected to dominate political speeches throughout the weekend as the election campaign begins in earnest after the closing of

nominations yesterday. A total of 518 candidates have been nominated for 165 parliamentary seats. The ruling Nationalists are being returned unopposed in 42 seats.

Meanwhile, for the first time for years there was unrest in Sharpeville, 30 miles south of Johannesburg, where police shot dead 69 Africans in March, 1960.

Policemen said they arrested 34 students at Sharpeville's Lekwa Shandu high school during disturbances yesterday when windows were smashed by rampaging pupils and a delivery truck stopped.

Stronger words than Mr Vorster's seem likely from Lord Carrington, Tory leader in the House of Lords, who is reported to feel anger and near disbelief that Mr Vorster and his Government could have taken such self-destructive action.

The Hague, Oct 21. Holland is to recall its Ambassador to South Africa for consultation. The Foreign Ministry announced here that the absence of any official communication from the South African Government's latest repression is dismaying some of its leaders.

Explosive discovered in cell at Stammheim

From Patricia Cleugh
Bonn, Oct 21

The mystery surrounding the suicides of three Baader-Meinhof terrorists in Stammheim high security jail near Stuttgart deepened today with the discovery of explosive material in a nearby cell.

The Stuttgart public prosecutor's office announced that about half a pound of "commercial ammonium-alphate explosive" had been found in a hiding place behind the skirting board of a cell on the seventh floor where terrorists are kept.

The cell housed Rolf Pohl, a member of the Baader-Meinhof gang, from July 6 to August 12 this year, but since then has been used as a storage room. The terrorist had access to it until they were put into isolation six weeks ago after the kidnapping of Dr Hans-Joachim Schleyer.

Dr Traugott Bender, the Baden-Wurttemberg Justice Minister, resigned yesterday after the scandal over the suicides. The Baden-Wurttemberg authorities have been unable to explain how the pistol with which two terrorists shot themselves got into the prison. The day before his resignation Dr Bender had relieved the prison governor and security chief of their posts.

The thorough examination of the terrorists' cells since the suicides has also led to the discovery that they had set up a communications network using the wires of the prison radio system. Their cells had been cut out of the isolation order and they were not allowed to meet each other.

Earphones, cables, plugs, batteries and other equipment

Continued on page 3, col 5



Last morning: Admiral of the Fleet Lord Mountbatten of Burma in the captain's chair on board HMS Cavalier, which arrived under tow yesterday at Southampton for its last mooring place. The Cavalier, the Navy's last classic destroyer, is to become a museum, a reminder of more than 1,000 men that served Britain for 80 years, a period that included two world wars. (A Staff Reporter wrote.)

Her arrival on Trajan Day was seen as more than that. Among those who greeted her when she reached the spot from which the Mayflower left to take settlers to America was

Mr Nikolai Lunkov, the Russian Ambassador. He described the Cavalier as a symbol of the cooperation between Russia, Britain and America. The Cavalier's proud battle honour is the Arctic. She was one of the many destroyers engaged in escorting vital supplies to Russia.

Lord Mountbatten recalled an earlier tow of the destroyer Kelly in which he was engaged during the war as he joined the Cavalier for her last tow up the Solent. He left later in order to greet her at Mayflower Park together with the band of the Royal Marines.

Clocks go back

British Summer Time ends at 3 am tomorrow. Clocks should be put back one hour. BST starts again at 2 am on March 19.

Instead of falling interest rates get 8.49%* p.a. and growth prospects too

Singapore opts for Concorde

Singapore, Oct 21. Singapore Airlines has decided to operate a Concorde on the London-Singapore route jointly with British Airways, it was learnt here today.

According to informed sources, the service of three flights a week is expected to begin at the end of the year. British Airways has already flown spares worth £1m to Singapore.

The decision to go supersonic is understood to have been taken at a board meeting of Singapore Airlines yesterday, after several rounds of talks with British Airways and Aérospatiale, the French co-builder of Concorde. — Agence France-Presse.

Now that interest rates have fallen so far, the yield of 8.49%* p.a. from Tyndall Scottish Income Fund must look very attractive. Especially when you know that the investment is in good class shares which should produce a rising income as Britain's prosperity improves. There are also good prospects of capital growth.

In the 12 months to October 19th the rise in the offer price of the units together with net income was 71.5%. Compare this with an investment on which interest is falling and there is no capital growth. You can invest in Tyndall Scottish Income Fund with £500 or more.

If you hold UK quoted shares you can exchange them on advantageous terms for a holding in Tyndall Scottish Income Fund. Use the coupon now to bring you full information, or telephone Edinburgh 225 1168.

*Annualised current yield based on Oct October 1977

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HOME NEWS

Patients from Europe can be sent for treatment under NHS

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Doctors in any country in the European Economic Community may refer a patient for free National Health Service treatment in Britain.

That has surprised many British doctors. They are familiar with reciprocal health care arrangements under which foreign visitors are entitled to emergency treatment under the NHS, but were unaware that patients from the Community may be added to British hospital waiting lists for ordinary surgery.

The point is raised in a letter in the current issue of *The Lancet* by Dr David Choyce, an eye specialist. He says he was invited by a Dutch colleague to undertake an operation unavailable in Holland on a young man blinded in a traffic accident.

The young man agreed to the hazardous operation and Dr Choyce made arrangements for his admission to hospital as a private patient. He then received from the Dutch Ministry of Health forms stating that the patient had chosen to exercise his right to be treated at no cost under the British health service.

A letter from the Department of Health and Social Security informed Dr Choyce that under EEC regulations a patient authorized by the authorities in his own country to come to Britain specifically for treatment is entitled to free treatment.

Protest over dentist's ban on non-English speakers

A dentist who is refusing to treat patients who do not speak fluent English says he is making a stand to prevent accidents in his surgery. But local race relations workers are demanding that Mr Robert Crookall opens his surgery in Oldham, Greater Manchester, to everyone.

A notice in the waiting room of his surgery in Windsor Road, reads: "English is the official language of this country and is the only language spoken in this practice. Due to unfortunate incidents in the past caused by inefficient interpreters, only patients speaking fluent English will be accepted for treatment."

Mr Crookall has hundreds of patients on his list, many of them non Caucasian, and so far no one has been turned away.

He said: "I am not racially prejudiced and I am not a member of the National Front. But about four years ago I had a patient who nearly died under general anaesthetic because the

interpreter had not given him proper instructions about not eating anything beforehand."

"It turned out that the man had eaten half a pound of curried rice. He was very sick and could have died. I would have been in far more trouble had he died than if I had refused to treat him."

Mr Crookall said he had difficulty recently in communicating with some of his non-English-speaking patients. "Very often they bring along interpreters who really are not very good at English either."

He claimed that the Race Relations Board has said the notice was "a good idea". But Mr Colin Bernett, secretary of the North-west Community Against Racism, said he was opposed to the notice and called on councillors to urge the Commission on Racial Equality, the local community relations council and the community health council to make certain that Mr Crookall fulfils his National Health Service contract to give treatment to all.

Les Ambassadors, a Mayfair dining club which has the Prince of Wales as a member, has lost the latest stage of its year-long dispute with the Transport and General Workers' Union. It has been told it should recognize the union for collective bargaining.

A report yesterday by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) said the club should recognize the union. It added that of 32 restaurant and bar staff at the club, 17 wanted the TGWU to represent them in negotiations. Ten said "no" and five did not know.

Acas said the union brought up the matter of recognition in December. Some afterwards the club accepted the principle of recognition, and confirmed it in writing in January. Details were sealed at a meeting on March 4.

On March 29, however, Mr Robert Mills, the club secretary, wrote to the union to say he understood several employees had resigned from the union and the changed circumstances negated the reasons for the agreement.

The Acas report said: "Our findings show that there is substantial support for collective bargaining by the union among the employees specified in the reference, who all took part in our inquiry. The union already has significant membership among these employees and this could be expected to increase following recognition."

Mr John Stevens, of the TGWU, said: "The only people we lost from the union were two people the club sacked, and as the club lost both those cases at the industrial tribunal."

Voluntary bodies seek inner-city function

By Our Local Government Correspondent

ment under the NHS and that had been notified recently to health authorities.

The hospital should give the patient the same treatment as for a British citizen, the department's letter said. Foreign patients were to be given no priority.

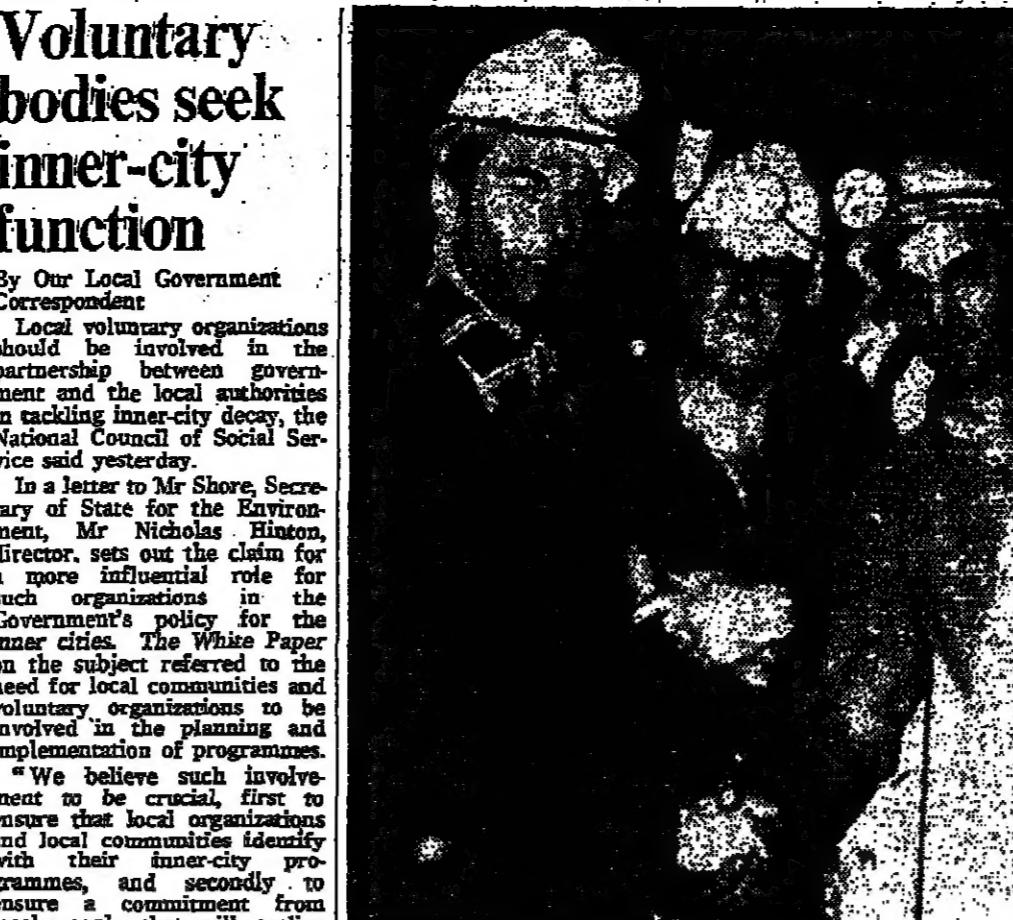
Dr Choyce says he telephoned the writer of the letter and was startled to be told: "Of course, you could always refuse to accept him under the NHS".

How could he refuse, he asks, without denying the young man his only hope of improved sight?

Asking for enlightenment about how a consultant can deny a foreign national rights which had been negotiated, Dr Choyce points out that British medicine offers practically every reputable line of treatment, whereas the scope in some other EEC countries is small.

It was reasonable to suggest that although the traffic in patients was meant to be reciprocal, it was in practice likely largely to be one-way, to Britain.

The Department of Health and Social Security said last night that few patients, not more than ten a year, had been referred for NHS treatment. The British Medical Association said it would be a mistake to assume that Britain had a monopoly of medical skills. Under the regulations British patients could be referred to foreign specialists.



Colliery visit: Dr Owen, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, with face workers 2,500ft below ground at Maltby colliery, near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, yesterday. The visit was at the invitation of Mr Peter Hardy, MP for the Rother Valley and Dr Owen's parliamentary private secretary.

Club 'should recognize trade union'

By Les Ambassadors

A woman said to have a deep-seated superstition against wearing green lost her job in a canteen after she refused to wear a new green and white uniform.

A London industrial tribunal yesterday dismissed with regret a claim by Mrs Kathleen Roberts, of Chessington, Surrey, that she had been unfairly dismissed after the Suncliffe Catering Company (South) Ltd, after eight years' employment in the Borex company's canteen, in Cox Lane, Chessington.

Mr Eric Winkinwood, chairman, said the employee fully recognized the quality of her work. They proposed to change the uniform colour scheme next year and had given an assurance that if there should be a vacancy at that time she would be welcomed back.

Mrs Roberts was dismissed in May with eight weeks' salary in lieu of notice, after being warned for refusing to wear the uniform.

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Journalists' closed shop 'not the answer'

Mr Mark Barrington-Ward, president of the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, said yesterday that the closed shop in journalism raised fundamental issues about freedom.

In his election speech at Coventry, he said: "The most powerful protection of liberty is the power of dissent".

The editors' closed shop was not the right answer to journalists' reasonable salary aspirations. The chief argument used by industrialists to justify the closed shop was that it enabled unions to discipline

their members, but in journalism that might threaten free speech.

Mr Barrington-Ward said the press charter proposed by the Royal Commission on Press might divide editors from their staffs.

The commission had suggested as one safeguard that the press charters should protect the right of the journalist to act, write and speak according to conscience without being inhibited by action by his union or employer. That, he said, "seems to allow anyone to do anything they want".

Tories 'must declare their policies to win election'

The Conservative Party will have to make its policies known if it is to win the next general election, Mr Alastair Buchanan-Smith, Tory MP for Angus, North, and Mearns, said last night.

Mr Buchanan-Smith, who resigned as Opposition spokesman on Scotland last December when the Tories decided to oppose the Government's proposal for a Scottish assembly, said people wanted constructive ideas.

He said at a meeting in Dumfries, Galloway, that the recent improvement in the economy was a consequence it leads".

Ex-alderman of 80 saved from prison

Clement Hayden Williams, aged 80, a former Pembrokeshire alderman, was given a suspended jail sentence at Haverfordwest Crown Court, Dyfed, yesterday for corruption after being told by Judge Griffiths, QC, that he would be dead within a month if sent to prison.

"I do not intend passing on what would amount to a capital sentence", the judge told Mr Williams, of Saundersfoot, Dyfed. He was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, after his conviction on conspiracy and corruption charges.

Frank James, aged 63, and his son Kingsley James, aged 33, were jailed for similar offences. Mr James senior, of Heol-y-Graig, Porthcawl, was jailed for 12 months and his son, of Clevis Crescent, Porthcawl, for nine months. The judge told them their sentences would have been doubled if Mr Williams's sentence had not been suspended.

Mr Williams was said to have been "bought" by the Jameses to help them with a chalet development at Llaneg Park, near Aroth.

Taxi drivers in fares protest

London taxi drivers occupied West End parking meters and disrupted traffic in Parliament Square yesterday during a demonstration in support of a claim for tariff increases.

The 17,000 drivers complain that, apart from a 10p surcharge introduced last December, taxi fares have been unchanged since July, 1975.

The view of workers will play a decisive part in the formulation of the board's review of its future structure and operations. The National Enterprise Board, Dobson said:

Arrangements have today been made for Sir Richard to relinquish his involvement as non-executive chairman of British Leyland and a director of British Leyland.

In making such arrangements to be made, the National Enterprise Board expects to receive the support of all union leaders, a fact to which he has made grateful acknowledgement to him and his career, particularly in regard to labour and race relations.

It is a matter of special satisfaction to Sir Richard that during the course of his chairmanship of British Leyland he has enjoyed a high degree of cooperation with all union leaders, a fact to which he has made grateful acknowledgement to him and his career, particularly in regard to labour and race relations.

The report, described as "a document for discussion", is a somewhat emasculated version of an unpublished study which received publicity in the press earlier this year. The original document was commanded by Mr Hugh Ross, the Conservative spokesman on housing, who described yesterday's publication as "a whitewash job".

The revised report is the work of a three-man subcom-

Crucial weeks for Leyland

By Edward Townsend

It was emphasized last night that Sir Richard Dobson's resignation from the chairman of the nationalized company's board comprised directors with a wealth of experience, fully able to guide it through its next few crucial weeks.

On Monday, the TGWU, which had supported the proposal, is due to meet with Sir Richard to discuss the future of the company.

Other directors faced the allegation that the company had been operating a "stun" fund to win overseas orders.

Sir Richard is president of the British American Tobacco Corporation and chairman of the Tobacco Securities Trust. He was born in 1914, read classics at Cambridge and later worked for BAT in China, Rhodesia and London. He was chairman of BAT from 1970 to 1976. He was knighted last year.

Two months later he and

private club after dinner has been used to convey a totally false impression of his personal and social attitudes and business ethics.

Such an impression would be disastrous to the company, he said.

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ferences, it waters down some of the main points. For example, the survey found that "the desire of young people for ownership is overwhelming". The word "overwhelmingly" is omitted from the report.

Mr Kenneth Kennedy, chairman of the National Economic Development Council, said yesterday:

"The survey shows that public subsidies are paid for by the Exchequer, whereas private subsidies in the form of artificially controlled rents, are borne by households.

As a result, not only has privately rented housing deteriorated, but those who cannot or do not wish to become owner-occupiers have preferred to rent from local authorities because rent-free grant is very much better for the same price.

Housing for All (Stationery Office, £7.25).

British Market Research Bureau housing consumer survey (Stationery Office, £7.25).

Mr Jones calls for 'reflation' and attacks 10% curb in state sector

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

full capacity working and full employment.

"The Government should and must channel the reflation through the hands of those in greater need," he told

TUC members in Plymouth.

The TUC economic committee is to meet Mr Healey on Monday to discuss his economic measures. Mr Jones gave top priority to three proposals: a £1-a-week increase in family allowances for each child; a £15 Christmas bonus for pensioners; and reduced taxation particularly for those receiving average earnings or less.

Far too few workers, he said, received a decent living wage,

Many needed for the Government local authorities and health service.

The Government had

targeted the social justice areas first, all workers, We fear

would be wrong and unfair.

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HOME NEWS

MP author has much in common with main character in his first novel

Thoughts of a pioneer of 'responsible left'

By Penny Symon

The Labour winner of the Baslow by-election strolls into the House of Commons in 1968 convinced that he had been sent to change society.

But Mr Joseph Ashton, an energetic, fast-thinking steel works engineer from Sheffield, soon found himself bewildered by the place and realized that he could not change society overnight. Instead, he set about consolidating his political position in Baslow, mainly rural constituency adjoining the Nottinghamshire coalfield belt.

It was a wise decision, because the majority in this rock-solid Labour seat had been cut from 10,429 at the 1966 general election to 7,400 at the by-election. By 1970 he had managed to increase it to 8,261.

Now, nine years after he entered the Commons, Mr Ashton has got much of his feeling about the place off his chest by writing *Grass Roots*, his first novel.

The MP who considers the Commons a stage on which more than six hundred extrovert actors jostle in the hope of being noticed has been given the role of a "northern working-class trade unionist, a bit of a rebel".

It is a great big effort, because it is what he is. But he also realises that if he is not careful the system he set out to change could, with a friendly pat on the head, name him and send him into oblivion.

Grass Roots is set in the fictional South Yorkshire steel town of Grimsell, where Mick Mullen, the Labour candidate, is fighting a by-election. He succeeds, but, like Mr Ashton, is appalled by the things he encounters on the way to, and inside, the House of Commons.

Mullen has a furious encounter with the same Minister of State for Defence, a man who had found the secret of political advancement: "All that was needed was a dedication for homework and a careful treading of the daily path, taking care never to offend a mortal soul, and never anyone higher up the natural ladder of command."

When Mullen enters the Commons, his bewilderment, like Mr Ashton's in 1968, is total: "He had not expected so many lecturers or barristers in the Labour Party, so many Labour MPs who were middle-class, well educated, assured in their approach and who blended so perfectly into the solemn, regal surroundings."

He had not realized that the MPs with working-class trade union backgrounds like his own would be so obviously in a minority in a party that relied so extensively on the working class for its support.

Mr Ashton started to write a book in 1973, entitled *A Foot Soldier in Harold Wilson's*



Mr Joseph Ashton, MP: The Commons touch.

Army, but it was never finished. A year later he was called before the Committee of Privileges for alleging in *Labour Weekly* that six Labour MPs were available "for hire" to influence legislation in return for money. The committee decided that he had been in contempt; he apologized, but was reprimanded.

He became a parliamentary private secretary to Mr Wedgwood Benn, a man he describes as the perfect left-wing politician. It was Mr Benn who taught him much about how the political machine works.

When Mr Ashton abstained, with other Tribune group members, on the vote of confidence brought about by the defeat of the public expenditure White Paper in March, 1976, Mr

Wilson dismissed him from Mr Benn's service. Then Mr Wilson went, and Mr Ashton returned to the job until November, 1976, when he was appointed an assistant whip.

He has not allowed himself to be sent to oblivion, but sees other Labour MPs who have gone to oblivion.

"I try to be a realist," he says. "I have said that there are scroungers on the dole, and about 1 per cent of the 6 per cent unemployed do not like work. I am trying to set a new style, the responsible left, which does not go for everything in sight but chooses its targets with care and then attacks with authority. I suppose I shall be classed as a 'lightweight maverick' if it is the right course."

Mr Ashton is currently writing a book on the subject of *A Foot Soldier in Harold Wilson's*

Mental test for Nairac case man

From Craig Seton

Dublin

The trial of Liam Townson, who is accused of killing Captain Robert Nairac, the British Guards officer, was stopped yesterday, the tenth day, when the Special Criminal Court in Dublin decided he should be examined by psychiatrists.

When Mr Townson, aged 24, an unemployed joiner from Meath, co-Antrim, went into the witness box to corroborate his evidence, Mr Patrick MacEneaney, his counsel, said his client had not slept and was under much strain. It was decided that two doctors should examine him.

After an adjournment Mr Noel Macdonald, for the prosecution, said that the doctors were not satisfied he was mentally fit to continue that day. They recommended that he should be examined by two independent psychiatrists.

Mr Justice D'Arcy, the president, said there was a sense of urgency about any psychiatric examination. Mr Townson, a doctor had said, had become withdrawn and introspective and was unwilling to answer questions put by the doctors. The defendant would be unable to determine correctly any points he might want to make during the trial.

The trial was adjourned until Monday, to continue if Mr Townson is able to go on or, if not, to hear psychiatric reports.

Food poisoning deaths

Extra nurses have been sent to Radnorshire geriatric hospital, Cwrt-y-Celyn, Llanidloes, to assist during an outbreak of salmonella food poisoning which killed three patients.

Ban decision unanimous, Test board chief says

From Our Sports Editor

Mr Douglas Insole, chairman of the Test and County Cricket Board (TCCB), said in the High Court yesterday that the decision to apply the TCCB's code of conduct to players on contracts he had signed, or might sign, to play in the Packer and Packer tour, had been taken after a unanimous vote. He was being cross-examined by Mr Andrew Forde QC on behalf of the Minutemen, Mr Kerry Packer and three of his players.

A second vote, which would have had the effect of allowing year's moratorium, had been assayed by 19 votes to none, with no abstentions. The identity of the two abstentions was not

Hospital nurses fail to cut smoking, report says

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Hospital nurses are among professional workers in health care in failing to stop or curtail cigarette smoking, a study on smoking habits started by the Department of Health shows.

Most professional people in the health services, as well as teachers, have greatly reduced their smoking, the report says.

Doctors, dentists, pharmacists, teachers, midwives and health visitors have reduced their smoking in some cases by as much as 20 per cent to 30 per cent, compared with the general population. But hospital nurses smoke as much as the population as a whole.

Almost all the people sur-

veyed knew the dangers to health of smoking. Most thought that anti-smoking education should concentrate first on the hazards of contracting lung cancer and the non-dangers of smoking in exacerbating bronchitis and heart disease. Midwives added the danger to the fetus if a mother smoked in pregnancy.

Asked about the effectiveness of health education on the hazards of smoking, the group thought that television programmes had the greatest impact and the Government health warning on cigarette packets the least. Conversation and personal example could contribute much.

Smoking and Professional People (Stationery Office).

Two more 'Island' patrol vessels for Royal Navy

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The Ministry of Defence has ordered two more of the controversial Island-class fishery protection vessels for the Royal Navy, at a cost of more than £3m each. They will carry out routine naval patrol tasks, including anti-gum-running operations off Northern Ireland, as well as fishery and oil protection.

The original order was for five vessels and three of them, the Jersey, Orkneys and Shetland, are already at sea.

The decision to order two more has been taken despite fierce criticism of the 925-ton vessels, on the grounds that they are slow at 16 knots.

expensive, and cannot land helicopters.

They have also been criticized for rolling in heavy seas, although their stability in North Sea conditions was among the reasons that prompted the Royal Navy to opt for the sturdy, trawler-like design.

The decision to increase the number of Island vessels does not affect the current naval order of a replacement for the "Yankee" minewepers, which also carry out fishery protection work.

The Royal Navy is still thinking of replacing the mineweepers with more specialized offshore patrol ships, reflecting the new order of priorities created by offshore development.

In the Hollywood of the 1930s, Alistair Cooke was one of the few people to penetrate Charlie Chaplin's reclusive world. His account tomorrow in *The Sunday Times* comes from *Six Men*, Mr Cooke's reminiscences of the men he found most fascinating in his distinguished career.

Six outstanding men

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No holiday papers

No daily papers will be published in Dublin or Cork on October 31, a public holiday in the Irish Republic. A spokesman for the newspapers said overtime payments would make publication too expensive.

Lawyers seek real culprits who cause pollution

From Ian Murray

Paris, Oct 21

French lawyers and criminologists are spending the three days of their national conference in Nice wrestling with the problem of ecological damage. Who is to blame? Who is responsible? Who can really be blamed for pollution and how can the state impose laws to prevent something on one hand while encouraging it on the other?

The conference, rapporteur, M. Mugnier-Pollet, has gone so far as to define an ecological crime. It occurs, he says, when man suffers harm through a prejudicial change in the environment.

The problem is whether it is right to penalize the agent which causes the pollution when the whole social structure necessitates harm to the environment.

Designed by the National Physical Laboratory, the braking device is intended to prevent a recurrence of the incident in August last year when the clock failed and extensive damage was caused.

Correction

In a report yesterday on psychologists and electro-convulsive therapy, describing a patient who had been given a faulty forecast paragraph should have read: "She has now responded very well to a short course of modified ECT."

Standards in Gatwick trains criticized

The report says that passengers at Victoria are faced with enormous queues at ticket booths and at the left-luggage department. There are also complaints from commuters about luggage blocking corridors and doorways.

The report also discloses that the British Airports Authority (BAA) has offered to contribute towards the maintenance of Gatwick station, and to clean the carriages of trains terminating at the station.

Mr D. J. Bosanquet, the Gatwick Airport Consultative Committee chairman, said: "We believe this rail link should offer the visitor to Britain a clean, convenient and comfortable means of transport, and that the present conditions are a disgrace."

From next year there would be more trains between Victoria and Gatwick and there were plans to improve Gatwick station.

To help its deliberations, the

WEST EUROPE

Terrorist bomb attacks across France as hunt for Dr Schleyer's killers goes on

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 21

Groups of extremists have been taking advantage of the tense atmosphere created by the West German terrorist incidents to continue a series of attacks on property in France. A man was killed in Paris this morning when he was trying to get rid of a case which contained a bomb.

In Brittany a new separatist group announced its arrival with three bombs which caused extensive damage to military buildings in Brest and a police building in Trévenec.

Other attacks on cars and property with identifiable German associations continued, while police from both countries were hunting for the kidnappers and murderers of Dr Hanns-Martin Schleyer, the West German industrialist, whose body was found in a boot of a car parked in Mulhouse on Wednesday.

In Britain a new left-wing group announced its arrival with three bombs which caused extensive damage to military buildings in Brest and a police building in Trévenec.

On Monday the extradition hearing against the Baader-Meinhof terrorist lawyer, Herr Klaus Croissant, is due to take place in Paris. A demonstration to coincide with this hearing has just been banned by the police, provoking a series of statements from left-wing groups.

Trento, Italy, Oct 21—Strikers threw petrol bombs at Volkswagen motor showrooms in Trento and Venice early today in the latest protests by Italian left-wingers against the prison deaths of the three West German miners.

M Barre congratulated his opposite number on the firmness with which he had coped with the hijack incident and promised that France would stand firm with Germany in the fight against terrorism. At that level at least there seem to be better relations between the two countries than since the days of De Gaulle and Adenauer.

The incidents followed other attacks on West German companies and firms in Italy in the past three days. In Rome last night at least 10 people, four of them policemen, were injured in clashes between riot squads and armed students, after a left-wing march on the West German embassy with its well-known plans for a relaunching of the economic and monetary union (EMU), with the emphasis on a fairly rapid transition towards a pooling of reserves and a single European currency.

This week, however, it became clear that Mr Jenkins's initiative on EMU had run into opposition from his most senior Vice-President, M François-Xavier Ortoli, who heads the Commission's economic affairs department. M Ortoli made it clear at a press conference that the EEC was not ready yet to make a big leap forward in the monetary field.

Despite M Ortoli's insistence that he was unaware of any differences of view within the Commission, his remarks suggested a radically different approach to EMU from that outlined in a recent speech in London by Mr Christopher Tugendhat, the EEC Commissioner in charge of the Budget.

M Ortoli was in effect endorsing what has become the conventional wisdom ever since the failure of the first attempts to move towards EMU in the early 1970s. In brief, this is that monetary union is a desirable but still distant possibility which can come only after a period of gradual economic convergence and stricter coordination of national policies.

According to Mr Tugendhat, the pilot of the Lufthansa airliner hijacked by a gang collaborating with Dr Schleyer's kidnappers, was buried today in his home town of Babenhausen near Darmstadt. He was shot during a sapper.

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One of the arguments used by Mr Tugendhat was that a single European currency would free all trade between EEC member states about half the Commission's total exports—from exchange rate risks and thus encourage business confidence and industrial investment.

Mr Jenkins is committed to presenting a proposal for new trade towards EMU at the next meeting of heads of government in early December. In Luxembourg last Monday, Mr Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he saw no evidence for believing that the proposals would find support or be likely to have the slightest chance of success.

EEC clash on timing of monetary union

From Michael Hornsby Brussels, Oct 21

The cost of raising the per capita wealth of Spain, Greece and Portugal to about 60 per cent of the average in an enlarged EEC of 12 members could come to as much as \$8,000m (£4,570m), officials of the European Commission estimated here today. This calculation was based on a formula outlined earlier this week in Luxembourg by Mr Roy Jenkins, the President of the Commission.

Mr Jenkins was trying to give an idea of the expense involved in even a modest reduction of the wealth disparities between the three applicant countries and the present Community. The money would be spent over an undisclosed number of years and would certainly represent only a part of the eventual cost of enlarging the Community.

Without a significant reduction in economic disparities, already wide enough among the Nine, further enlargement of the EEC would not be viable, Mr Jenkins believes. This conviction has also been behind his well-known plans for a relaunching of the economic and monetary union (EMU), with the emphasis on a fairly rapid transition towards a pooling of reserves and a single European currency.

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It's so easy to make this clock.



Just wait until your friends see this beautiful clock displayed in your home. They'll be sure it's a valuable antique until you tell them the secret: I made it myself!

You'll find it easy to follow the straightforward instructions even if you are not mechanically minded—and you'll have lots of fun assembling the precision-made

Saturday Review

Terrorism: Myth and reality

Is terrorism a legitimate political weapon or the perverted pleasure of young angries?

Louis Heren reviews the known facts

Che Castro once admiringly cited a passage from a pep talk Che Guevara gave to his own guerrilla band in Bolivia. His "type of fight," Guevara, "gives us the opportunity becoming revolutionaries, highest level of the humanities, and it also permits us to graduate as men." Castro said that those who had fought for Guevara until the end became worthy of such ours. They symbolized the revolutionaries and men whom Guevara was summoning for a hard and difficult task: transformation of Latin America.

Rousing words, which can stir the music in the minds of men, but Guevara was an effective guerrilla leader. He lived every rule in the book. Bolivia, and made his own terrible end inevitable. Yet years later this myth still shadows the reality. Everywhere he is still known as Che, still embodies the romanticism of the guerrilla, and in so doing keeps alive the revolutionary fervour of guerrilla terrorist alike.

This romanticism cannot be easily explained. It helps to explain why young middle-class men and women of good family and education ruthlessly indiscriminately murder mainly innocent men and children everywhere. Walter Laqueur puts it well in his important and readable book.^{*}

The terrorist (we are told) is the only one who really exists; he is a totally committed fighter for freedom and justice, a gentle human being, by cruel circumstances an indifferent majority in heroic yet tragic roles: good Semperius distributing poison, St Francis with the ruffians, St Francis with the

beautification of se grotesque, but Laqueur adds that terrorism cannot be unconditionally good. He quotes Sartre and Deleuze, but for every William there have been many appointed saviours of freedom and justice, impudent fanatics and madmen among the rights of self-interest in vain, using the d not as the last defence of a tyrant but as a panacea for all evils, real and imagined.

Laqueur reminds us that terrorism is not a new phenomenon. One of the earliest terrorist movements was the *sectarii*, a sect active in the fire century. The *sects*, an offshoot of the *sects*, during the eleventh century, were galvanized by a mix of messianic and political terrorism. Other movements followed and systematic terrorism emerged about one hundred years ago. It quickly spread, almost worldwide. The Russian revolutions of 1917 were followed by the Irish, Macedonians, and Armenians, and by the Molly Maguires and the assassins of Dennis Garfield and McKinley.

Garfield was killed during German occupation of the Iberian Peninsula. The Stern Gang used indiscriminate terror and assassination against the British in Ireland, and similar terrorist groups helped to expel the French from colonies and France from colonies. Laqueur proves that terrorism can be justified morally. The assassination of Garfield was an obvious act of romanticism and can explain most terrorist movements. Many Irishmen still support and in the mindless slaughter of the Provisional IRA because of the romantic past upon them. Sad songs as "Down by the Glenside" still enflame them, but all men can surely not condone terror, especially international terrorism.

A comprehensive attempt to perspective to this new menon was made last by the Central Intelligence Agency. Its study^{**} broke round with the help of a bank called ITERATE national Terrorism: uses of Terrorist

study divided terrorism into two categories, internal and transnational. The was action taken by individuals or groups controlled by a foreign state, and was said to have increased since 1967. Transnational terrorism, defined as action carried out by basically autonomous actors who might some measure of support sympathetic governments during the period under review, was transna-

tional terrorism multiplied as did the number of terrorist groups and the countries in which they operated. This increase was concentrated mainly to the Middle East conflict and the deep-seated bitterness and the destruction of Arab refugees.

It also mushroomed because of technological advances, especially in air travel, weapons and television satellite communications, which guaranteed prompt and wide publicity. Political permissiveness was another factor, as was the willingness of certain states to provide funds, arms, training facilities, documentation and other operational support.

This upsurge of transnational terrorism was accompanied by greater cooperation between terrorist groups of many nationalities. The Baader-Meinhof gang of West Germany helped the Palestinian Black September group in preparing for the attack on the Israeli Olympic team in Munich in 1972. The Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) teamed up with the Japanese Red Army (JRA) in a number of dramatic ventures, and three Japanese terrorists who carried out the Lod airport massacre had papers forged in West Germany and weapons procured in Italy.

The Turkish People's Liberation Army used Palestinian training facilities in Syria, and reciprocated by attacking Israeli targets in Turkey. The Provisional IRA developed links with other terrorist organizations, including separatist groups in France and Spain as well as some Palestinian formations in the Middle East.

Overall, more and more groups throughout western Europe and the Middle East provided each other with arms, safe housing and other support. Latin American terrorists fleeing from the anti-terrorist campaigns waged in Argentina and elsewhere in the hemisphere provided expertise, money, organization and the glamour which even supposedly rational men and women have attached to the so-called urban guerrillas.

The study reported evidence of a European-based terrorist "service industry" providing training, documentation and other specialized assistance to terrorist and revolutionary movements in all corners of the world. It illustrated this complicated web of interrelationships with the celebrated Carlos affair in France and its dramatic sequel in Vienna.

Guided by an alleged Lebanese informer, who in fact was Michel Moukbel, the Paris paymaster of the PFLP, French counter-intelligence agents tried to arrest Carlos in 1975, and were shot down. Carlos, the Jackal, as he became known, disappeared only to emerge a few months later as the leader of the terrorist group that seized delegates to the Vienna OPEC conference.

During the intervening months British intelligence identified him as Ulrich Ramírez-Sánchez, the son of a wealthy Venezuelan communist who had sent his family to London in 1966. Carlos enjoyed the fleshpots but did not stay long among us. He attended the Parrice Lumumba university in Moscow for revolutionary training, and in the early seventies became a member of an extensive terrorist network operated by the PFLP. He acquired an entourage of Latin American terrorists, one of them a member of the secretariat of the Colombian communist party, and claimed to control 40 seasoned terrorists.

British intelligence established that the Carlos organization had been given permission to operate in Britain, much of continental Europe and the Middle East. They cooperated with the Baader-Meinhof gang and the JRA, and were deeply involved in the JRA seizure of the French embassy in The Hague, the attempted assassination of Mr J. Edward Steiff in London, the bombing of Le Drugstore in Paris, two attacks against El Al aircraft at Orly and the attempted assassination of the Yugoslav consul in Lyons.

As is the fashion among terrorists, the Carlos group often changed its name. It was the Mohammed Boudiaf commando in 1974, and in Vienna a year later the Arm of the Arab Revolution although Carlos is a Venezuelan and two other members of the group were West Germans.

Carlos and other terrorist leaders could not have survived without the help of sympathetic governments, and the CIA study listed a number of them. The most enthusiastic was Libya, which was generally held responsible for funding the attack against the Ope-



Two faces of terrorism: the romantic Che Guevara and the bloody aftermath of the 1973 Athens airport attack

Photographs: Elliott Erwitt and J. P. Faissat, Magnum

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assassinated in Teheran and

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Sheikh Yamani is still one of

history's most influential men, but Haus Joachim Klein, the young West German terrorist who was shot in the stomach during the Vienna raid, wants to come in from the cold. Earlier this year he posted his loaded Czech pistol to *der Spiegel* magazine in Hamburg together with a half-eaten, half-cynical letter.

Klein condemned the murders done that cold December Sunday in Vienna, and the arguments of his fellow ter-

rorists only convinced him that they had no respect for life. He believed that although

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He warned that the gang was planning to

murder two leaders of the Jewish communities in West Berlin and Frankfurt.

Its purpose was anything but clear. The terrorists seemed to have only a hazy notion of what they intended to achieve. They induced the Austrian radio to broadcast the text of an ideological statement which, dealing with an obscure topic and formulated in left-wing sectarian language, might just as well have been read out in Chinese.

At first the terrorists were said to be Palestinian, driven by despair and poverty, demonstrating against the loss of their homeland. Later it appeared that the unit was led by Germans and Latin Americans; there might have been Arabs among them, but they were neither poor nor desperate.

Moreover, it is most unlikely that the policy of the oil-producing countries would have been affected in any way, even if the terrorists had killed all their victims. Had there been mass murder, long obituaries of Sheikh Yamani and his colleagues would have been published, but they would have been replaced immediately by ambitious and com-

petent men in Teheran and Caracas, in Baghdad and Kuwait, determined to pursue the same policies.

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MIND (National Association for Mental Health), Dept C2, 22 Harley Street, London, W1N 2ED

* Terrorism by Walter Laqueur, Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.50.
** Research Study. International and Transnational Terrorism: Diagnosis and prognosis. Central Intelligence Agency, Langley, Virginia, United States.
*** International Terrorism in 1976. Also Central Intelligence Agency.

THE ARTS

New operatic talent at Wexford



Malcolm Donnelly and Bernadette Greevy in "Herodiade".

the auditorium of the cosy Royal slowed gently the investigation of the stars, and the Baptist's farewell to life from prison, as well as duets and trios, and concerted ensembles which infuse the heart and senses in this Wexford production.

Herodiade was originally designed as a grand spectacle, in the tradition of Meyerbeer, impossible in Wexford's Theatre Royal. But, like Verdi's *Aida*, it can gain from reduction of spectacle to concentrate on the dramatic interplay of a few characters. Wexford's designer, Roger Burton, places the action on a small round disc, initially decorated with the Baptist's head on a blood-red dish though subsequently varied in covering, behind it a black area, perhaps the Dead Sea or a dark hall for entrances and exits.

There is a solid pillar and balustrade as a focal point, offering a distant view of temples. It is a unison which affords rapid somechanges, dramatically essential, yet the setting does not lack variety, nor least because the scenes are diversely and imaginatively lit, the absence of drop-curtain positively beneficial in quietening the action.

Julian Hope's production likewise paces the visual spectacle down to a few characters, even in big chorale scenes: the opening squabble between Samaritans, Pharisees, traders, court officials and slaves involves less than a dozen persons but sounds violent and looks no less dangerous. The ballets had to be removed—dance is restricted to one soloist, overdressed for the context, who mimics Herod's Fugitive Vision of Love.

Miss Greevy's Herodiade grips attention, teeth bared, predatory fingernails at the ready, primitive in her gesture, but surprisingly dramatic in vocal delivery, the timbre of the voice bunched for cruelty, even though room is made for soft tenderness (as at her memory of motherhood) in the duet with Phanuel. Her French enunciation left much to be desired, as did that of Malcolm Donnelly as Herod, otherwise a splendid assumption, brimming with spiritual disturbance and spleen in the high baritone register.

Wexford casts are usually full of new talent. This one is typical and chosen for strength all round. Jean Dupuy as the Baptist produced a virile, ringing

tenor sound (especially in his cries of "immortalise") more low, but in presence as in voice, exciting and physically active. Salome was affectingly taken by Edene Hamann, gaily radiant yet with reserves of spirit, a soprano rich in the chest register which supports bright, resolute tone upwards to easy, beguiling top notes: it is a solid, healthy sound, modulated with consistent musicianship, as in "Charmé des jours passés", though probably not yet ready for such a dramatic part in a larger theatre. She sings French words sensitively and fluently.

As Phanuel, Alvaro Malta (from Portugal), unrolled a bass voice of grandly substantial, vibrant quality, exciting in his examination of the stars, capable of gentle warmth, most promising. I much liked Michael Lewis's forthrightly voiced Vitellius: There was sterling choral work by local singers including a children's choir, fallible orchestral playing though it was sturdy at its best, cleverly balanced with the voices on stage by the conductor, Henri Gallois.

Jane Glover presided over a story but not unfeling account of the score, chiefly marred by a surprising shortage of basic appoggiaturas. Jennifer Smith's Orpheus, equably sung, was the outstanding performance, the oncoming performance, the charming Amor was Anna Senechal. As Orpheus, Kevin Smith was unclassically, and unbecomingly dressed. His phrasing and expressive art were always musical, his tone often harsh or humpy.

Wolf Siegfried Wagner's production concentrated on visual effect (the colours visible through handsomely audible): it abandoned its ornithological devices, altoreto anachronisms, caricature and pure kitsch that fought hard against Gluck's seriously revolutionary intentions.

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William Mann

strong, stupendous Mr Howard

Coriolanus
atford-on-Avon

ing Wardle

ough Coriolanus is listed as tragedy; it has been the on to play it as a tragedy our a hero, in which the The people are the come to more than ideal courage.

ere could be no greater art with the republicanism of the play in the "Romans" season than new version by Terry Johnson. In place of an historically detailed setting, the action taken out of time and set to theatrical essentials: the set consists simply of huge doorways at the back and mid-stage positions, instead of crowds, the coming forces are represented by small compact groups who their statements in alized riot and slow-motion casting, superhuman laws, and then freeze or into the darkness. The show is lit directionally at individuals get height prominence at the expense democratic spectacle; the focus being Alan Howard's adous central performance.

non-political production of Coriolanus sounds a coheradic in terms, but Mr Hands one as far as it is possible viewing one. It appears toed in the current dread lectionism (the programme carries a quotation from Johnson), and much is of the exchange between tribunes and Menenius: did it not alone? "You try little alone," replicates Crowden's balefully Menenius.

these lines the performances polishes by concern on the conflict between who bend to circumstances and the one character can do such violence to own nature. The two as (Terry Wyton) and



Picture by Donald Cooper

ALAN HOWARD

Oliver Ford-Davies) are not treated as buffoons; they simply act together, looking to each other for support, and often speaking in unison. The same could be said of the patrician faction. All this has the effect of subduing individual character, but in the circumstances of her phrasing: and as Maxine Audley plays them, they are more rhetorical than affecting.

He simply chooses to spare Rome and is never more thoroughly in command of the situation than when he embraces his family under the baleful eye of Julian Glover's Aufidius. He knows it means death, and it is he who cheerfully impales himself on Aufidius's sword at the end.

With his hand-holding duels and arrays of studded black leather, this is an undeniably romantic treatment of the play: it is also the most exciting I have seen.

Don Sanche
Collegiate

Paul Griffiths

Not least of the oddities unearthed for the current Liszt Festival is the composer's only opera, *Don Sanche*, which last night had its first performance for more than a century and a half. It is far from being a neglected masterpiece. It is in fact, a very silly opera. But then little else was to be expected, given that Liszt wrote it when he was 14, and wrote it, one suspects, at the behest of a Paris Opera eager to exploit the popularity of the young virtuoso.

Perhaps if Liszt had gone on to write other operas one might discern some germ of his dramatic talent in this juvenile effort. As it is, *Don Sanche* contains nothing that could be described as Lisztian but a great deal that sounds like diluted Rossini, as well as a blatant crib from *Cosi fan tutte* and some recourse to the sombre drama of Gluck. There is one good aria, the titular hero's first. After that, the opera skips along happily enough in a long single act which contains every cliché of romantic medievalism.

This long delayed revival was effectively produced by Chris de Souza and conducted by Guy Woodfenden. Jeffrey Tatton was not just at ease with the hero's music, though his upper register is the right height, and Elizabeth Pappaliga offered a composed portrait of the lady, and Tom McDonnell, not taking his part entirely seriously, was an excellent magician. Joy Roberts made a striking impression as the upstart page, perhaps she only role with which the boy composer could identify himself.

Don Sanche is playing with *Comedy on the Bridge*, an insipid one-acter by Martinu, in a dire toy box production.

The Catering Service
Drill Hall

Ned Chaillet

Bryony Laverty's company, Les Malades, have offered several strange entertainments in the past year or so. None have been stranger than The Catering Service, a sometimes whimsical, sometimes withering look at unspecified forces which are gathering to disrupt society.

Dressed like a team from a pizza restaurant, in black trousers and red T-shirts, the men and women of an organisation called the Catering Service set out to recruit new members by seduction. The young women have no trouble getting a young man to undress, but their idea of fun is then to approach him with an open pair of scissors. It is probably as much relief as being able to have sex after that experience as the sexual sex which persuades him to join their team.

It is suggested that the Catering Service does actually teach its members to cook, and also how to poison, but that part of the training is not shown. Miss Laverty presents instead a confessional session where each member tells about seemingly disconnected eating experiences for sexual appetites. A suitable type of martial art, fought with rolling pins and words and all the formality of Oriental tradition, shows another aspect of the training.

There is a surreal warning somewhere in Miss Laverty's play. She shifts quickly and cleanly from comedy to unaccountable serious moments, but, incomprehensible as her lesson in British cooking may be, she keeps it entertaining.

In fact, as it moves towards coherence, with the graduates of the course preparing to go out individually and make social and sexual trouble in the world, it becomes disconcertingly realistic.

Her company of six players provide several nice performances with, particularly Su Elliott showing great sympathy for the material. *Les Malades* will be at the Drill Hall in Cheyne Street for three weeks, so it is good to be able to report that there have been great improvements in the small theatre space there.

La Bohème

Coliseum

Stanley Sadie

David Lloyd-Jones after conducting the *Hoffmann* revival midweek was again in charge of Thursday's cast change of *La Bohème*: a performance that flowed well and had both ample high spirits (in the scenes for the Bohemians) and plenty of affectionate dawdling in the love music. The new principal lovers were Josephine Barstow and Robert Ferguson.

Miss Barstow makes an uncommonly touching Mimì: a natural easy singer, the frailty suggested by the delicate, silvery thread of her line and the tenderness and shapeliness of her phrasing. There was passion too in the Act III love music. Mr Ferguson makes an ardent Rodolfo, at his best perhaps in the strongly eloquent, expansive music where his high notes have a splendid ring, though the quieter singing too has poetry and feeling.

Among the others new to the cast were Niall Murray's Schaubauer with an expressive and resonant account of "Vecchia zimarra" and Margaret Haggart's Musetta; the latter sung with what can only have been an international vulgarity and coarseness giving rise to a surprising fishwife-like interpretation of the role. But this was not the only surprising thing about Jean-Claude Auryay's production with its pictorial of would-be circumstantial detail that can only distract and confuse.

It applies even more to his behaviour in Rome. Whereas everyone else is enacting a social role, Mr Howard strictly observes his character's claim:

GLC South Bank Concert Halls

A Greater London Council enterprise. Director: George Mann OBE. Tel: 01-523 3191. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays. Information: 01-523 3002. For enquiries where postal bookings have already been made: 01-523 2372. S.A.E. with postal applications.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Sunday 22 October, 2.30 p.m. MAURIZIO POLLINI South Bank Piano Recital Series.

Monday 23 October, 2.30 p.m. PHILHARMONIA ORCHESTRA Riccardo Muti conducting. Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E minor, Op. 64.

Tuesday 24 October, 2.30 p.m. JANET BAKER (mezzo-soprano), André PREVIN (piano). Works by Cavalli, Haydn, Schumann, Poulenc, Faure, Nedde.

Wednesday 25 October, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (Peter Dervis, conductor).

Thursday 26 October, 2.30 p.m. LONDON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA Kurt Sanderling (conductor).

Friday 27 October, 2.30 p.m. STEPHEN RICE (bass-baritone), Christopher Dingle (piano). Brahms Double Concerto in G minor, Op. 82.

Saturday 28 October, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Sunday 29 October, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (Peter Dervis, conductor).

Monday 30 October, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Tuesday 31 October, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Wednesday 1 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Thursday 2 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Friday 3 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Saturday 4 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Sunday 5 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Monday 6 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Tuesday 7 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Wednesday 8 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Thursday 9 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Friday 10 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Saturday 11 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Sunday 12 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Monday 13 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Tuesday 14 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Wednesday 15 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Thursday 16 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Friday 17 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Saturday 18 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Sunday 19 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Monday 20 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Tuesday 21 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

Wednesday 22 November, 2.30 p.m. ROYAL CONCERT GUILD (John Neschling, conductor).

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Thursday 13 December, 2.30 p.m. RO

ENTERTAINMENTS ALSO ON PAGES 6 AND 7

Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lyne; Matinee 1st 8pm by arrangement with Wigmore Hall Ltd. Tel: 01-533 2141; or Kelly Browne and other agents.

Arts Council
of Great Britain

Tonight NEW BUDAPEST
7.30 p.m. **STRING QUARTET** **Bach**: Quartet in G, Op. 18 No. 2
Wigmore Hall **Music Concerts**. **Dido Stevens**, piano. **20**
2.00 p.m. **ROBERT HOGG**, soprano, **with the Albert String Quartet**. **21.10, 7.30**

Sunday 29 OCTOBER **ROBERT HOGG**, soprano, **with the Albert String Quartet**. **21.10, 7.30**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **DAVID CAMPBELL**, clarinet, **Ashley Hutchings**, cello. **Song Cycle "In Great Ways"**. **Clarinet Sonata**: Delibes. **Open Hall** **10.30 a.m.**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **ANDREW HALL**, piano. **Robert Hogg**, soprano. **Unaccompanied Suite No. 3**. **21.10, 7.30**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **MICHAEL ROBERTSON**, piano. **Robert Hogg**, soprano. **Unaccompanied Suite No. 3**. **21.10, 7.30**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **PAUL HAMPSHIRE**, Music Director. **Robert Hogg**, soprano. **Unaccompanied Suite No. 3**. **21.10, 7.30**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **COLLEGIUM CON BASSO**. **Robert Hogg**, soprano. **Unaccompanied Suite No. 3**. **21.10, 7.30**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **ROBERT HOGG**, soprano. **Unaccompanied Suite No. 3**. **21.10, 7.30**

23 Oct. 2.00 p.m. **JACQUELINE VATICAN**, soprano. **Gilbert Vardene**, piano. **Unaccompanied Suite No. 3**. **21.10, 7.30**

Wednesday 25 OCTOBER **JACQUES KLEIN**, piano. **Beethoven**: Piano Sonata Cycle No. 1 in F major, Op. 10 No. 1; No. 2 in G major, Op. 10 No. 2; No. 3 in G major, Op. 10 No. 3; No. 4 in E flat, Op. 10 No. 4; No. 5 in D minor, Op. 10 No. 5; No. 6 in C major, Op. 10 No. 6; No. 7 in C major, Op. 10 No. 7; No. 8 in A major, Op. 10 No. 8; No. 9 in B flat major, Op. 10 No. 9; No. 10 in G major, Op. 10 No. 10; No. 11 in F major, Op. 10 No. 11; No. 12 in E flat major, Op. 10 No. 12; No. 13 in D minor, Op. 10 No. 13; No. 14 in C major, Op. 10 No. 14; No. 15 in B flat major, Op. 10 No. 15; No. 16 in A major, Op. 10 No. 16; No. 17 in G major, Op. 10 No. 17; No. 18 in F major, Op. 10 No. 18; No. 19 in E flat major, Op. 10 No. 19; No. 20 in D minor, Op. 10 No. 20; No. 21 in C major, Op. 10 No. 21; No. 22 in B flat major, Op. 10 No. 22; No. 23 in A major, Op. 10 No. 23; No. 24 in G major, Op. 10 No. 24; No. 25 in F major, Op. 10 No. 25; No. 26 in E flat major, Op. 10 No. 26; No. 27 in D minor, Op. 10 No. 27; 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Weekend

Many years ago a millionaire showed me round his London home, bursting with the pride of achievement because he had tackled the decoration and furnishing entirely by himself, taking time off his other personally to get the place ready before his impending marriage. His bride lived happily with everything for some time before she began to make changes, as it must have had much to command it, or else it well expressed the personality of the man the love.

He told me then his happiest hunting ground had been John Lewis, although he had bought from many shops and stores. This was a tremendous accolade because one of his compatriots was in disagreement with him. Partnership at that time, a fact which gave him a slightly thrilling sense of guilt as he shopped there innocently. He was frank about his background in a terraced home in a poor district and his adult inability to live with what he saw as the outré taste of most professional interior designers. He said that a visit to Heal's had frightened him because, although it held much he liked, it also deserved a great deal that he could not understand and he had an inferiority complex that drove him from the store. He had found no little choice in Liberty and therefore few yardsticks of comparison, and he had found Selfridges too crowded. Harrods, where he bought much food and clothing, rarely had what he wanted in home furnishings at that time. Peter Jones, John Lewis's sister-store in London, had struck him as being just a little feminine. He felt at ease in John Lewis, safe and at home. He knew he could never come up with the most original decor of the decade, but he also knew he could live with every single thing he chose.

I think John Lewis still has that universality of appeal and people do find themselves shopping there with something of the confidence they feel at Marks & Spencer, but with the knowledge that there is much more to compare and to choose from. Yet that assessment is not entirely fair to the John Lewis branches which have many a first in furnishings and which have a flair for curtain fabrics and upholstery that is not easy to equal in their price ranges.

It was there that I first saw, very recently, the cassette roller blind for windows. The cassette is a long four-sided box with an opening on one side for the blind to pull through. The blind, made by the shopper or ordered, goes into the cassette which is then hooked to the window-frame by a couple of screws on the keyhole slot principle. The unit can go inside a recess or can be mounted outside to look as neat as once-fashionable pelmets. Top fixing brackets are available at 27p a pair extra, the material is metal and the finishes are white (which can be painted) or woodgrain lacquered vinyl. The cassettes are in set lengths with one end pre-taped but the other "open" so that they can be shortened with a domestic hacksaw. A three-foot length is £4.95 and a 5ft 6in length is £6.95. Do not look for them where you would expect to find them, but in the haberdashery departments of John Lewis in Oxford Street and Brent Cross; Peter Jones; Cole's of Sheffield; Trewin's of Watford; Jessop's of Nottingham and Lee's of Liverpool.

Another new idea is the curtain fabric that is meant to be hung sideways like the now-familiar brise-bise curtain nets. These make home-made curtains so easy as the bottoms are ready hemmed. All you do is trim the width of the material to window height and buy the length that gives you the fullness of width you prefer—there will then be no seams no matter what the width of your windows—the John Lewis Partnership now does this in a printed design called Rever, an extremely pretty spring-like pattern which is a border along the top of a border of grasses and wild flowers that tapers to a scattering of butterflies and daisies towards the top. In making, you obviously have no problem of matching patterns and repeats. Rever is nine feet wide so it can fit some tall windows and is of 50/50 cotton and polyester for crease resistance and washability. It is chintz in finish, non-shrink, and £3.95 a metre at JLP in Oxford Street, Brent Cross and Edinburgh. Peter Jones of Sloane Square and Lee of Liverpool. For any information about your local branch of JLP, do telephone as it may well be there, too. You do,



the way, still need to make the top of the curtains.

The ordinary curtainings fabrics at JLP branches this year are mostly charming and romantic, floral and of small rather than bold patterns. Blossom, in cotton poplin, is dainty in gold, green or brown at about £1.95 a metre, which would make a pretty window cheaply enough. Whitby is the oldest design in the Victorian collection, but it looks as modern as anything, crisp and sprigged with little roses so that the repeat is tiny and making-up economical—in choice colours at £2.10 a metre.

Perhaps I should explain the Victorian collection. These lovely fabrics are updated versions of some superb materials and they have been introduced in honour of silver jubilee year. Of a rather more futuristic note, the collection also incorporates the end of a hand-block-printing by JLP's print factory in Carlisle, Sted McAlpin. But the memory of the craft lives on in patterns that span some 90 years, revived prettily or grandly in the Jonelle Dura-colour range.

Cannondale is a formal but pretty pattern from the late nineteenth century, once a brocade and still reminiscent of it but now in cotton poplin at £2.25 the metre. Sweet Afton is a bamboo-watergarden in clear, bright colours with a slightly oriental theme at £2.95. Le Marchant is subtle, pastel and gently shaded, a meandering design of roses and lavender printed on a linen union which can be used for matched upholstery and which is far from expensive at £3.25 the metre. Sarah is a trellis of apple blossom, and Kent a print with a border—join the two borders on two widths to give a dramatic effect of heavy bands between the more open rosy patterns.

Look also at the Jonelle range of wallcoverings, adapted from some of the bestselling Dura-colour fabric patterns and sold ready-pasted. The wallcovering "own brand" is a new line and there are eight designs in seven colours in 11-yard rolls (21 inches wide) at about £2.95 the roll.

Most of the merchandise is at most of the stores, but it is worth checking up before you make a wasted trip. If a telephone call to your local JLP branch yields doubts, you can get the detailed data from the Merchandise Information Office, John Lewis and Company, Oxford Street, London W1A 1EX (01-637 3434).

Mayfair Wallcoverings have introduced some good new designs in the High Society range. There are four distinctly different product categories, of which a couple are new departures for Mayfair, giving sculptured vinyl effects and textile designs. The sculptured designs have a real three-dimensional effect with decorative bas-reliefs that simulate natural cork, tiles and marbles.

The textile designs incorporate vertically laid slab yarns so that you get the impression of fabric covering the walls—the vertical design loses your seams nearly and there is no pattern repeat to lead to wasteful offcuts. Rich, warm and giving a wool tweed effect, these are in rich but light colours with flecks of darker yarcs. Light-fast, they can be hung near brilliant sunlit windows and they add warmth

to the room. I am told they have thermal and acoustic insulation benefits, and they certainly feel thick enough to have both, yet they hang well. The ready-pasted rolls make life simpler.

There are also polyester metallized foils as part of the main design rather than the background in the High Society range and these are joined by the more familiar flocks made by new techniques on backgrounds like herringbone, tortoiseshell and so forth—all washable. Prices are 56 to 57 for the foils, £7 to £8 for the flocks and sculptured vinyls, and £12 to £20 for the textile coverings. Most John Lewis shops have them, as do many other stores and decorating retailers—your locals from Commercial Plastics, Station Road, Bassington Industrial Estate, Cramlington, Northumberland (Cramlington 713333).

I rarely mention new perfumes because nobody can recommend perfume for others, and I prefer to stick to my tried and true favourites in any case. But I do think you should test Woolworth's "Pour Toi" which is fresh, young, rich and woody all at once. It also lingers, is encased in glossy black, and is the branding now. A spray cologne pack is £2.49 for the 125ml size; £1.95 for the 50g atomizer.

SHOPAROUND

Sheila Black

The Afia family came to England from Turkey in 1920 to repair Persian carpets and were soon being asked to sell. Since then they have dedicated to carpets and now their Baker Street showroom literally has, since they linked up with Cabin Crafts of America, the largest choice you could wish.

A near miracle is the patterned carpet which can be made to order in almost any colour you want. The customer looks at all the patterns and decides on, say, a marguerite design (left). He or she is handed a plain worksheet on which is drawn to scale the detail of the design, with each of the 10 different colours clearly shown in the margin. On a clear table, the buyer then substitutes any personally preferred colours against the relevant numbers, and the marguerite pattern suddenly becomes completely original—there are 200 colour pom-poms to choose from, so the permutations are such that you are hardly likely to see your particular marguerite anywhere else, and you can be as practical or as pastel as you like.

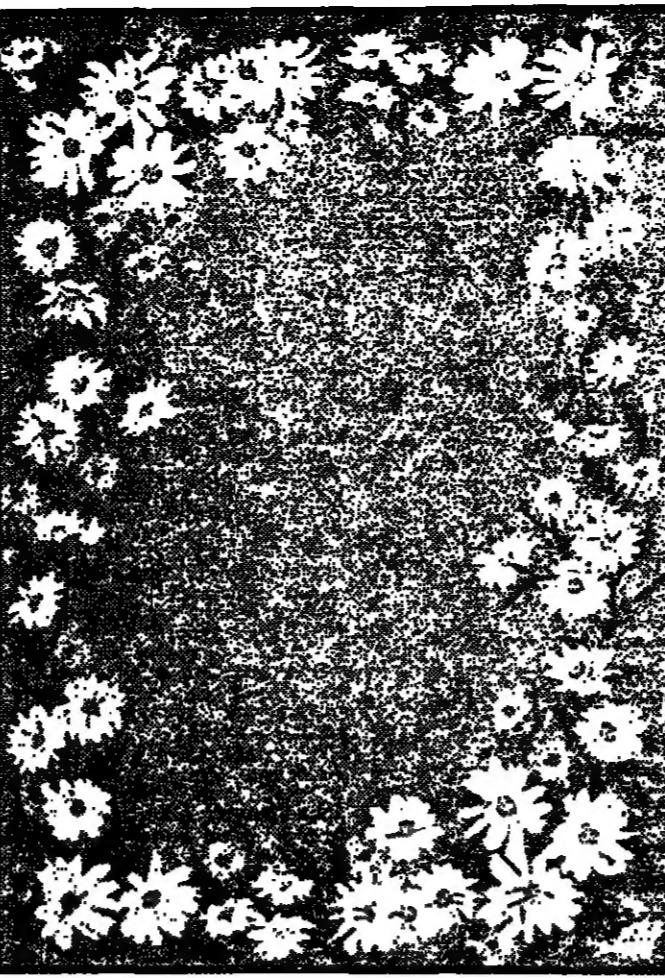
Imagine, too, a choice of 120 colours in the various types of Cabin Crafts carpeting, all on a tough Du Pont synthetic yarn that gives you a deep, thick pile or a firm surface at will, and has passed the most stringent tests for abrasion and crush resistance. One other benefit of this Antron yarn is that it is heat-set, which means that it has been more or less permanently "waved" to retain the pile.

Incidentally, when you are choosing your own patterned carpet in your own colours, a sample square can be hand-crafted for you to be doubly sure—the carpet itself then takes about a couple of months. In this same Quintessence range there are some lovely tweedy effects made by a new and exclusive pointillistic dyeing method which gives a depth of colour that adds richness—you can shade your carpet from dark to pale or settle for two-tone.

Prices of this special range are in the region of £12 to £16 a square yard and well worth that; but Afia does not specialize only in expensive carpets and have developed some ranges of really first-class carpeting at realistic prices—they work mainly with the trusted manufacturers at first-hand and really know their business. The nice thing is that David Afia is not in the business because of family ties but because he is as obsessed with carpeting as his ancestors were. Nor does he settle merely for the British or American carpeting, but also stocks Berbers from Holland at about £12 a linear yard (27in wide) in 70 per cent wool and 30 per cent acrylic. Cord carpets from Czechoslovakia and coir fibre from India are excellent in the cheaper bands.

The needlework designs are really enchanting, designed by Robert Wallace who is famed for his work on carpets and tapestry. The Jacquard Wilton will be a couture range, exclusive to Afia and almost too pretty to walk on but so lovely to live with. At £16.25 the linear yard (27in wide) they are wonderful.

There are five designs—Wild Fruit, Treillage, Stria, Cotillion and Rose du Bois, each in 12 colourways. There is only one Afia, at 81 Baker Street (just south of the junction with Marylebone Road), but they can naturally arrange delivery to anywhere. Even if you live out of London, it is well worth the pilgrimage, whether you want cheap cord at about 54 a yard or the costlier lines. There is just one week left of the Rollover sale during which you can buy lengths of brand new carpet for whole rooms, stairs or corridors at radically reduced prices. Rollovers are the remains of huge rolls which have been used during the year to supply large orders, and are not shop-soiled. You can get a velvety pure wool Wilton at just over £3 a yard instead of nearly £8; high twist curl pile at about £5 as against about £7; the Berber broadloom with loop-pile at £6.25 instead of £11.65; and cords at £1.95.



Do not forget that you can redecorate the bathroom. Derek Pope, after many, many years with Remabath, has now gone into the bath-renewal business all over Britain. He has been researching, repairing and "repainting" baths for houses and similar institutions for a couple of years, giving him some 10 years of experience in this technique. Now he can tackle domestic orders, and he publicly demonstrated the skill of his staff at the Building Centre last week.

Chipped baths can be repaired—I have seen one that actually had a hole through it restored to safe splendour. The epoxy-based resin that fills in the chips is sealed by infra-red rays and the effect is great since you cannot even feel the repair when you run your finger over it. Then a specially-developed British material known as Resenamel is sprayed on the bath and you end up with virtually a new bath in white or standard colours.

The address is Bath Services, 448 Edgware Road, London, W2 (01-37 8238) and the service covers the whole country—contracts overseas included.

Installation is no longer a simple matter of putting in a replacement bath because all new ones are made to metric sizes and the old "hole" will have been built in feet. Besides, there are still old houses being converted that have really gorgeous and imposed old-fashioned baths which can also be sprayed outside to show their ornate feet and which can look highly original when restored.

For industry, there is a special chemical cleaning and restoring service which can save thousands of pounds—an hotel contract in the Caribbean cost about £12,000 instead of an estimated £65,000 for new baths. The address is Bath Services, 448 Edgware Road, London, W2 (01-37 8238) and the service covers the whole country—contracts overseas included.

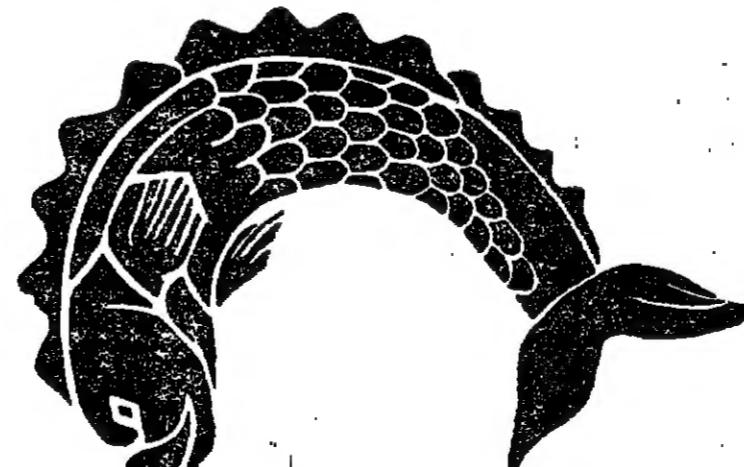
Since I wrote about a wonderful hand-painted screen some weeks ago I have seen some elegant and sophisticated screens at a decorator shop in Chelsea. One brilliant idea is a full-backed screen made entirely of mirror on one side, which adds an impression of considerable extra space—at about £300 it is a lot of money, but it brightens and lightens dark corners. Three-panel screens are decorated with pictures and these really look good on a lacquered canvas background, giving waiting guests something to study. A cool, charming screen with a fern pattern is about £150, and I rather fell in love with low screens, just about chest height, at about £80. The shop has a lot of other treasures, like colourful tables covered in lacquered paper, and a range of American and other clocks, including a colonial piece with the eagle dominating it. In a charming little Chelsea backwater just a few minutes from Sloane Square, Francesca Gosford's shop is at 1 Woodfall Court, Smith Street, London, SW3.

After television sets, telephone directories can be among the most obtrusive horrors of an otherwise gracious room or office. Oliver Baxter has tried to put this right with bindings of elegance and traditional chic. There are two versions. One comprises a smart and practical slip-case which holds five covers—for the London directories and the fifth for the Yellow Pages (catering for out-of-London directories is a problem since the sizes vary so much). The bindings could be used for home filing, too, and even for magazines, since they fit such glossies as *Vogue*, *Harpers Queen*, *House and Garden*, *Brides*, *Tatler* and so on.

The second version is like the one in the photograph, with a swivel action that brings up the section you want to lie open on the unit holding the other four sections. The bindings are in anti-scruff Balta skin, which Baxter finds better than leather for the purpose, and the tooling is in gold. Standard colours are ivory, red, green, blue, green or brown.

Having said all that, I had better break the rest of the news rather gently. They cost about £55, maybe a little more at some stockists. At the moment stockists include Harrods, Asprey, Fortnum's, Finsbury, Truslove and Hanson and Anthony Fortescue Galleries. All are in London because the covers are specifically designed for London directories. People who own London sets in out-of-London areas can apply direct to the designer.

Matching waste-paper bins sell at about £22. There are obviously special terms for bulk orders from companies, and for export orders. Foreign language labels are also available. Inquiries to Oliver Baxter Exports, 69 Eccleston Square, London SW1V 1PZ.

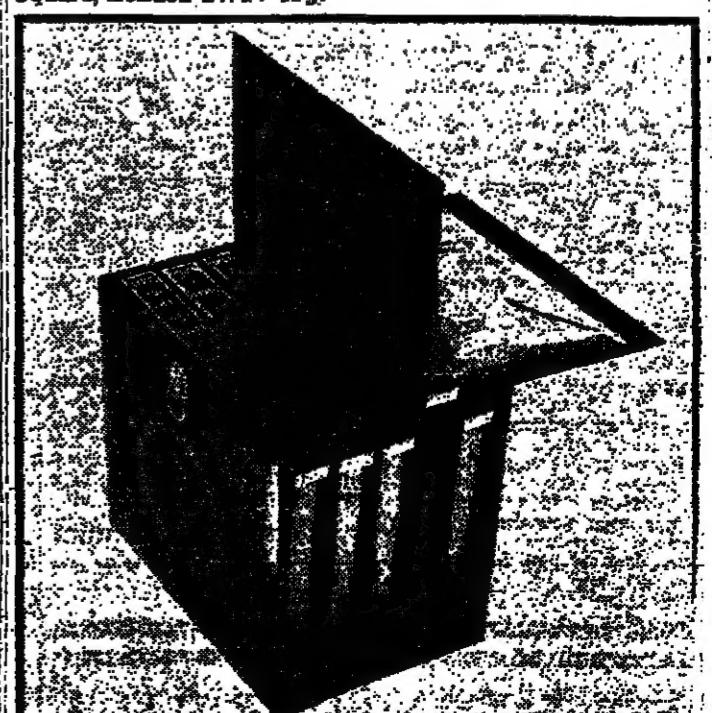


Lyn le Grice has been stencilling furniture for special customers for more than three years and she transforms some fairly ordinary pieces, old or new. Dressers bought at auction sales or junk rooms can be given charm with scenes of fruit or with flowers. She has stencil sets for solid wood floors, blinds, wall hangings and even a baker's van. Her sense of colour is great and she has met some formidable challenges.

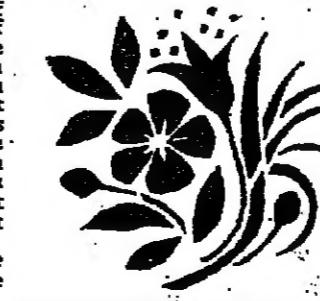
One of the nice things about Lyn's work is that it seems to be part and parcel of the room. So often patterns and colour can turn a room into a concoction of muddle and confusion, thus interfering with the decor, but Lyn's work, unless used extravagantly, blends in well. Now, however, virtually by demand, she has begun to market kits of stencils to sell at £3 each, which includes postage and will reach you in about three weeks from the date of order.

The kit contains three designs—a curving dolphin just under a foot wide; a pair of bay trees flanking a little mosaic of cross-pheasants; and an over-blown garland of flowers with little doves and magpies, at each corner, about 15 inches wide. You need not use the whole "page" of stencils with the complete design; you can separate the various motifs that make the whole picture and put them on to smaller areas.

A special craft knife is in the pack so that you can cut the



If you want painted furniture in London, try a studio shop at 2 Broadwell Parade, Broadhurst Gardens, West Hampstead. Ann Gray, who herself either creates or recreates everything she sells, is decorating anything from vases to rocking horses, from trays to furniture. She charges £5 or so.



joyce 150

When a brass band was the secret weapon of the Salvation Army

"Stone throwing became most general and great missiles rained upon the little band. The standard bearers were attacked. The General's carriage was a special target. His bodyguard kept the roughs away from him, but he was struck in the face by a rotten egg."

It sounds like a description of a National Front march in 1977. In fact it is an account of a Salvation Army rally in 1887. As recent correspondence in *The Times* has pointed out, the Salvation Army established a right to march through the streets of Britain only after overcoming considerable opposition.

Like the National Front, although of course for very different reasons, their processions provoked violent counter-demonstrations and were, as a result, banned by many local authorities.

From its formation in 1878 the Salvation Army provoked the opposition of publicans, gaming house proprietors and others who stood to suffer from their efforts to redeem the morals of the people. They organized themselves into a rival "Skelton Army" with a banner showing the skull and crossbones and attacked Salvationists as they marched through the streets. Their attacks were often brutal.

The officer in charge of the Worthing corps was killed by a flying stone and in 1882 a total of 669 Salvation Army soldiers, including 251 women, were assaulted. The missiles thrown



The Salvation Army on the march through a hostile mob in Sheffield in 1882.

at them varied from place to place but in readings it was bad fish, in Folkestone rocks, in Wolverhampton lime, and in Whitechapel live coals, burning sulphur and tar.

It was to counter this violent opposition that the salvation Army first used a brass band. During the summer of 1878 the open air meetings of the Salvation Army corps were regularly disturbed by local roughs. Charles Fry, a Methodist who played the cornet in the Wiltshire Volunteer Rifle Corps, offered to come along to the meetings with his three sons, who also

played brass instruments, and drawn the leaders.

Their playing not only silenced the opposition, but also attracted more people to the meetings. The Fry family band went on to play with Salvationists all over the country and soon other corps had their own brass bands.

The police were not generally sympathetic to the Salvation Army, which constantly complained that their marches were given inadequate police protection, even though 101

special constables were sworn in to deal with riots by the

Skeleton Army in Eastbourne in 1890.

The Home Secretary told magistrates that although Salvation Army processions were not in themselves illegal they could be banned on sworn information from chief constables that they would be likely to provoke a public disturbance.

Many local benches issued proclamations forbidding Salvationists from marching through the streets. In 1884 600 Salvation Army soldiers were imprisoned for short periods for offences ranging from

obstructing the highway to shouting and bawling in a public place.

The right of the Salvation Army to march through the streets was only established gradually. In 1882 three officers who had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for refusing to give an undertaking to keep off the streets of Weston-super-Mare appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench. Here Mr Justice Field held that it was lawful for Salvationists to march through the streets and that

responsibility for riotous opposition should lie with the aggressors.

Local authorities which disliked Salvation Army processions got round this, however, by obtaining special bye-laws. In 1886, for example, a clause was added to the Torquay Harbour Act prohibiting processions with music in the town on Sundays.

The following year the Torquay corps commander was summoned to appear before the magistrates for playing "an instrument strictly not known to the musical profession and called a concertina". Several bandsmen were imprisoned before the clause was repealed in 1888.

The Salvation Army finally achieved recognition of their legal right to march through the streets in 1890. Following a particularly trying summer in Eastbourne where Salvationists had faced prosecutions and the violent opposition of a Skeleton Army up to 7,000 strong, a large rally was held in Whitchurch, Hampshire, where the magistrates had been particularly tough, at which leading officers deliberately had themselves arrested for obstruction.

They appealed and the Lord Chief Justice ruled that the Salvation Army had a clear legal right to march out of doors. That ruling led to proper police protection being given to Salvationist processions and to far fewer prosecutions of officers and soldiers. The "banners and bannisters" had at last established their right to parade through the streets.

Ian Bradbury



Pounds for the Guy?

a complete ban on the ban—"the highdiggers firework" - all firework sales taken out from ordinary retail shops.

The campaign claims if the total number of firework injuries is still increasing each year, although the Government's monitoring of sales requires a reduction of 60 per cent since 1969.

Whatever the improvements, people were asked to support with firework buying last year; and 50% of 5.6 million sales under £16, the money at which children are posed to be able to buy fireworks legally.

Most injuries are apparently caused by home-made goods. Fireworks have quickly become more expensive, and the bigger boxed selections represent a major capital investment in a young life.

The days when a pony would buy a bangalow to drop through the nearest letter box are gone. The cheapest bangers are now sold in blister-packs of six at 21p each.

The trade reduced the maximum charge of gunpowder in bangers from 40 grains to 30 in 1963. In the early 1950s one could buy blockbusters with twice the explosive content of the present maximum, as well as deafening thunder-flashes and ground torpedoes which the trade abandoned in 1960.

More and more varieties have been outlawed by the trade. The Siamese may no longer be a benefit to the world, but in Britain, since 1960 you cannot buy anything bigger than a four-inch candle.

The fliers, designed to make the ungodly, are unpredictable. In a shower of sparks and smoke, were grounded in 1961. Jumping cracklers injured their legs in 1975. This year the children will find no more than a plaque which reads, in part: "From here on West, the grass becomes shorter, the streams clearer, the air more rare, the nights cooler."

Cody sits astride his gelding Brigham, his right hand held aloft gripping a rifle, as though in beckon, his bay-and-white warhorse rears. To the overseas visitor he signals too, the new and most welcome realization of Americans that their history, though short, is eminently worth preserving.

Dennis Topping

The whole project has been put together with spot flies for showmanship, at which the Americans are unequalled. At one time a trust and the Oklahoma City chamber of commerce between them owed \$1.2m, and bank borrowings were made to resume construction.

Today a board of trustees decides the hall's policy, passing guidelines on to an executive board of directors.

Among those with service on the board is cowboy star, Joel McCrea. Others who have helped publicise the project include John Wayne, Charlton Heston, James Stewart, Barbara Stanwyck, the late Walter Brennan, and such leading performers in television horse operas as Amanda Blake and Paul Brinegar.

The whole project has been put together with spot flies for showmanship, at which the Americans are unequalled. At one time a trust and the Oklahoma City chamber of commerce between them owed \$1.2m, and bank borrowings were made to resume construction.

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MR BEGIN'S BROADER BASE

The entry of the Democratic Movement for Change into his government sets the seal on Mr Begin's remarkable consolidation of support within Israel since he became prime minister in June. The election result in May was much more obviously a defeat for the Labour Party after seven years in power than victory for Mr Begin's Likud block. The Likud certainly did gain votes, especially among the Arab poor, but the biggest Labour losses were to the DMC, many of whose leaders were former Labour Party members, and it seemed almost by accident that Mr Begin found himself the leader of the largest group in the new Knesset.

Had the DMC achieved the pivotal position which it hoped, its preference would no doubt have been for a coalition with a chastened Labour Party, on which it would have imposed its conditions of electoral reform and a general clean-up of the administration. As it was, it found itself obliged to negotiate with Mr Begin from a position of relative weakness, since by relying on the religious parties Mr Begin could muster a bare majority without it. Finding itself unable to extract a pledge from him on electoral reform, or to soften his refusal to envisage territorial concessions on the West Bank as the price of peace, the DMC opted to go into opposition.

A PITY, BUT A NECESSARY RESIGNATION

Sir Richard Dobson does not measure up to the common caricature, so beloved of the left, of the crude and bigoted industrialist out only to exploit the working classes for his own benefit. He is, in fact, a man of considerable intellect, ability and sensitivity, with an entirely honourable career which has greatly benefited the organisations with which he has been associated. It is particularly unfortunate that he should have become the victim of a few silly remarks he made at a private meeting, recorded secretly and without authorisation, and deliberately aimed to a hostile left-wing journal.

The remarks complained of fall into two categories. First, he made a number of references to the subject of the growing power of the trade unions, and the generally detrimental effect on the country's economic prospects. There is nothing exceptional in that, and indeed he was stating a view shared by many in this country, including this newspaper. He also suggested that a double standard was in operation, by which trade union leaders could say what they wanted about management, never offensive, with impunity, if that management could not like similar criticism of the

achieved, many felt that the Movement's ethos required that it be a participant rather than a spectator, on pain of losing much of its initial support.

Certainly the DMC's participation, and particularly the appearance of its leader, Professor Yigael Yadin, as deputy prime minister, is likely to improve the government's international image. It must shift the coalition's centre of gravity closer to that of Israeli politics in general. While continuing to resist any overt American pressure, the government may now be that much more amenable to reasoned argument in favour of compromise solutions. More important, perhaps, is the view of Mr Begin's uncertain health, the question of the succession. Mr Begin's heir apparent within the Likud, General Ezer Weizmann, is regarded by many Western governments, as a dangerous swashbuckler, and according to some reports does not enjoy the full confidence of Mr Begin himself. Mr Begin's sudden death or permanent incapacity would probably provoke a power struggle within the Likud, from which Professor Yadin, as a respected national figure within the government but outside the party, might possibly emerge as the man best qualified to hold the government and the nation together.

During favours, in return for lucrative business is a matter of public debate and there are perfectly respectable arguments on both sides. The reference to "wogs", however, was offensive, and stupid for Sir Richard to have made, even if he assumed that the meeting at which he was speaking was private.

He also, on two occasions, talked of "blackish" people, the first in a reference to the employees of Grunwick. It was a strange and unusual term to use. There is nothing unworthy in saying "blacks", but referring to Asians as "blackish" has a clearly offensive ring about it.

Sir Richard managed to denigrate both good customers of Leyland by referring to them as "wogs" and many thousands of employees of Leyland by using the term "blackish". The combination of the two offensive terms suggests that Sir Richard is racially prejudiced. So are many other people in the country, but they do not hold the post of chairman of British Leyland. Sir Richard has shown that he considers many of the company's customers, and many of its employees, to be inferior people. For that reason, even if it was not the reason he gave, his resignation is right though the occasion was an unhappy one.

HAILAND'S DIFFICULT RESPONSIBILITIES

A coup in Thailand, like a small earthquake in Chile, never attracts serious investigation. Even the connoisseur of coups would find little to satisfy the label in the army bases in Bangkok on Thursday. A year ago a weak and vacuous democratic regime was overthrown by the military to install a civilian prime minister of their own choosing. The same holders of the military reins have once again voted to the formal display of its as a means of getting rid. Mr Thanin Krairitchien, the new Minister—who may have been unwilling to go quietly. The intention is to appoint a civilian government that will be disposed to restore democracy as soon as Mr Thanin is proposed. This is a reminder that Thailand's political disposition is a great deal more important to the country's neighbours than it was twenty years when the tanks pushed Marshal Pibun out and put Marshal in. Those days are far distant. With the collapse of Phnom Penh and Saigon in 1975 Thailand has abdicated on a communist ruler, one of immediate concern to her partners in ASEAN to many other powers far afield who hope that the warfare in Indo-China will move order and stability in the region. No longer insulated their direct military association with the United States the

Thais have become more conscious of their national responsibilities. Since the democratic regime that arose in 1973 was rudely displaced last year by a reversion to military control—albeit in the background—the Thais have also felt the weight of President Carter's strong preference for democratic freedom rather than dictatorship.

Fortunately the difficult problem of Vietnam has been managed by mutual effort in the two difficult years since the war ended. To begin with Thailand's democratic government tried to be tolerant and open-minded though in Hanoi the temperature of Vietnamese suspicion had risen too high during the war years to fall quickly. Lately with a far less accommodating government in Bangkok the balance has gone the other way. Vietnam is seated in the United Nations, has made friends among the non-aligned, begins to feel respectable and thus is more ready to acknowledge responsibility for the peace and progress of the region. Not least Vietnam's daunting economic tasks are quite enough to banish any thoughts of revolutionary posturing. Besides this there are the unceasing nationalist rivalries that divide the communist governments of Indo-China. Thus Thailand's frontier is with an isolated and prickly Cambodia, still quick on the draw, but containable. Laos is more in Vietnam's pocket—and now faces a

grim famine—but will always be drawn by ethnic ties with Thailand when looking for a counterweight to her dependence on Hanoi.

So squeaky relations with Vietnam will remain Thailand's main problem. Thailand is more taxed than any other country by the problem of refugees. At the same time they know that the cold war conditions of the past have ended. Perhaps Thailand can profit not merely from the interested backing of ASEAN but from the discreet and concealed actions of China now that diplomatic missions from Peking are in Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur on one side of this frontier and in Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh on the other. The Chinese may have played a restraining part when the war ended and there were fears that enormous piles of arms accruing to the Vietnamese might be handed out to South-east Asian guerrillas.

During the past year the Chinese have certainly tried to mediate between Cambodia and Vietnam—the worst of the nationalist rivalries that override supposed communist fraternity.

But they seem to have had no success since frontier fighting goes on. But at least this opens Thai eyes to the complexities of the region. A new government in Bangkok will have to acknowledge them as the coup managers admitted in Bangkok yesterday.

Productivity in Britain

In Mr G. T. Schwartz's article it must be 50 years ago now my father told me "If enough money and time is available every problem can be solved; one could fly to the moon, but to find a correct problem to solve, that's the difficulties start." Ian Rees-Mogg and the subsequent correspondence have identified the synthesis of the problem not its causes. As former production and design engineer and user of the British Productivity Council and now a marketing man, I've given a lot of thought to the right problem to solve. During the war I was in charge of forward repair workshop for fitting vehicles, employing soldiers, Italian civilians and volunteer anti-prisoners of war. The outcome of the latter surpassed that of the combined former in spite of our differences of purpose. I

have experienced many instances during 20 years of service in the instrument industry, which I could quote pointing towards the roots. Why do foreign cars make such an inroad into United Kingdom markets? Not because of greater productivity, but because of better design and reliability.

Between 1900 and today there were only three years of export surpluses. The nineteenth century does not look any better. It is estimated that in 1850 British production was 40 per cent of the entire world output, 32 per cent in 1870 and 20 per cent in 1900. The country has been kept viable by trade, services, increase of investments abroad and royalties on licences of know-how. This spells the message very clearly. The British are traders and inventors and craftsmen but not manufacturers and innovators. Alas, past and present Governments have not recognized this and have poured tax

payers' millions into incompetent bottomless barrels and stifled the services and independent entrepreneurs and draughtsmen with SE tax and similar restrictions.

Yours faithfully,
G. T. SCHWARTZ,
24 Avenue Road,
Highgate, N6.
October 12.

Middle-income litigants

From Mr Tom Johnson
Sir, If it be true and "a matter of public scandal" that the majority of world-wide litigants cannot afford litigation, then is there not a possibility that fees are too high?

Yours faithfully,
TOM JOHNSON,
L. JOHN COLLINS,
High Street,
Headley,
Hampshire,
October 14.

The CBI's views on monetary policy

From the Director-General of the Confederation of British Industry
Sir, Your leader this morning (October 21) misrepresents CBI's views on the Chancellor's expected package, and on the question of monetary policy.

When we saw the Chancellor on Wednesday morning, the points we pressed were those summarized in a preliminary letter to him. I quote:

"Although many companies are operating well below capacity, and signs of recovery are still tentative, there is a good deal of expansion in the pipeline already. The inflation rate is at last beginning to fall, and it is vital that this should not be jeopardized."

"So we urge extreme caution. The Government's determination to keep to sound monetary and fiscal policy must not be open to doubt. This means that the IMF limits for this year and next must not be breached."

"If the PSBR is running below these limits so that some changes are possible without departing from the course agreed with the IMF we would still urge caution. So far, only a very small number of pay negotiations in the present round have been completed, and it is therefore not yet possible to judge the likely course of inflation or of the economy next year. We consider it therefore too early to commit yourself."

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SPORT

Football

Everton could have last word in annual difference of opinionBy Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Amidst the recent international and European activity there have been few moments in which to sit back and take in the view across all your divisions of the Football League. With less than a quarter of the season already gone, the appearance of Liverpool, Everton and Manchester City among the top four of the first division is unremarkable. Nottingham Forest, despite the apathy of their supporters and townfolk who were scathingly criticized by Brian Clough earlier this week, are a welcome new face, grinning contentedly from above the mid-table. But it is in the lower divisions that the south is fighting back.

While Chelsea are still uncertain about their new first division status, Queen's Park Rangers struggle to overcome some self-inflicted wounds and West Ham United remain weak in numbers and determination. The second, third and fourth divisions all have known clubs on or near the top.

London Town, who had started off well, are now looking good enough to be promoted, are now in tandem with Tottenham Hotspur, who have surprised a good many people by arresting the decline that took first division football last year.

There are both changes at Bolton Wanderers, who have promoted last season by one point and are still a talented team worthy of success this time. Southampton, too, are shining brightly this season, as are Stoke, and they meet Bolton this weekend. That should be a handsome clash.

Brighton, always exciting with young Ward carrying the eye of the England manager and likely to play against the Italians next month, have slipped a little but are still in the front of the third division race as are Coventry, Palace whom they play today before a crowd of 30,000 at Hove.

GOALS

Job has best round of the day in S African event

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, Oct. 20

Nick Job, the English golfer, who had to withdraw three days of the leading in the South African PGA at the Wanderers here today with a second round 66, four under par, for a halfway total of 136, Job's round was best of the day after play was resumed in the rain-delayed 66,000 rounds.

The halfway leader was a South African, John Bland, who had a second round 67 for 135. Bland, generally regarded as a brilliant 36-hole player, is confident of securing the lead and is in contention for the £5,000 first prize.

Job's round should be particularly pleasing to his club, Coombe Hill Surrey, whose members will be invited to come along for the South African trip. Last year Job only just covered costs for the southern African circuit.

Rowing**Win for Leander might provoke second thoughts**

By Jim Railton

Outstanding favourites for the four Head of the River over three miles from Caversham Steps to Putney Pier today are the Leander quadruple scull, his crew having won another in this category of international competition as they are aiming for gold medals in three other categories of boats. The Leander crew includes the 1977 world champions in double sculls, silver medallists in each coxed pair and in the 1977 world silver medal winners in coxless pairs, Hart and Crooks, who finished



Vencables, the Palace manager: looking for skill.

A few seasons ago Palace proved that they had enough support but now they need to find a place in the first division. Bland also has the following but the rest is for the future to reveal.

The fourth division has no less than four southern teams at the head, led by Watford, singing alone with Elton John and a new coach, Graham Taylor. Southampton, Leicester and Bradford are close behind and in the third division Gillingham and Colchester

watch each other like coastguards looking out across the Thames estuary.

As for today, the first division has two particularly inviting games. At Anfield, Liverpool and Everton, near rivals both geographically and in terms of points, meet to divide the city in what is usually a good humoured difference of opinion. Liverpool's former captain of the Simonian Division, the European Cup, still has doubts about their form were premature.

Everton's manager, Gordon Lee, saw the match but said: "Liverpool were in a different class to the East Germans but they will fit it tomorrow." Risch and Thomas have bracketed as goalkeepers, with Clark probably gaining preference.

Dundee United, who are third

in the table, have a pool of 15 players and a highly attractive game with Celtic at Tynecastle Park. Celtic's party includes Munro, formerly of Wolverhampton Wanderers, who made his first appearance a week ago, and McLean, who is ruled out with a foot injury. Liverpool are unchanged, meaning that Toshack keeps his place after returning on Wednesday. Everton have played 18 matches without defeat and are a threat to Liverpool's remarkable home record.

Queen's Park Rangers have pruned their staff of some experienced players and are now suffering from the side effects. A forthcoming game with Bristol City at Loftus Road, four goals being scored by Lancashire. Today at home again to Nottingham Forest, they will need to beware Withe and Woodcock, but they will also be faced with what may be the Scot, Gemmill, who has been promoted to the first team for Forest in their last two games.

Their heavy defeat in Oxford will be in the minds of Manchester United who play at West Bromwich Albion. Middlesbrough at the Hawthorns may lack the resources of United, yet will be asked upon.

Meanwhile, Manchester City could draw further away from their fellow residents by beating Wolverhampton Wanderers at Maine Road. City have to replace Barry, who is suspended, and choose between 20-year-old Tony Henry,

Kevin Douglas, a Loughborough College student, makes his first appearance for Harlequins against Cardiff at Twickenham today, replacing fellow under-25 international Adrian Alexander, in the back row.

TENNIS

American elan overpowers British elegance

The United States have retained the Maureen Connolly trophy.

The result of this Under-21 match between the Americans and Britain was decided when Miss Antonopoulou beat Miss Thompson to give the United States a 6-0 margin at Twickenham yesterday.

In a disappointing first set, due on the court at the Palace Hotel, Twickenham, Britain's worse moment came when their top player, Michele Tyler (Cheshire) also won the first set, only to lose to her opponent, Miss Antonopoulou. Anne Hobbs gained Britain's first victory by defeating Barbara Hallquist in straight sets.

RESULTS (US names first): Miss Antonopoulou beat Miss Thompson; Miss Antonopoulou beat Miss D. Jenkins; Miss B. Montgomery beat Miss D. Jenkins; Miss Antonopoulou beat Miss B. Thompson; Miss Antonopoulou beat Miss A. Hobbs.

She had to take on an extremely talented American at the Palace McIlroy—and victory was essential if Britain were to salvage anything from yesterday's wreckage. Belinda Thompson (Cheshire) also won the first set, only to lose to her opponent, Miss Antonopoulou. Anne Hobbs gained Britain's first victory by defeating Barbara Hallquist in straight sets.

By comparison, the British team are members of ITA's national training centre. On yesterday's evidence they looked immeasurably better stroke-play than their rivals but, in every case, they seemed to lack the will to love.

Padua, Oct. 21.—The Italians have called on several foreign players to strengthen their national XV to meet the French next summer. John Nelson, the secretary of the Anti-apartheid Movement, said he understood that the matter was likely to be discussed at the World Rugby Board meeting in Paris next weekend.

South Africa has been expelled or suspended from international competition in virtually every major sport because of its apartheid policy of apartheid.

Mr Nelson said in a letter to the South African Union:

"Any visit by

foreign sports teams that do still take place are undoubtedly seen and used by the South African authorities as major gestures of friendship and support for South Africa's policy, as proof that apartheid will fail."

"A tour of South Africa by Scorsini's national rugby team would make our country an object of international contempt—not a comfortable situation for New Zealand," he added.

He concluded: "There would be a real prospect next year of Commonwealth Games being destroyed as a result."

RICHARDSON

SCOTTISH RUGBY UNION

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THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Vauxhall boosts pay offer to 10pc plus backdated 'productivity' earnings deal

By R. W. Shakespeare

A new pay deal has been offered to some 31,000 workers at Vauxhall Motors plants which, like the one now being voted on by Ford workers, appears to go significantly beyond the Government's 10 per cent wage ceiling.

Vauxhall's improved offer was agreed in nearly 12 hours of negotiations with union representatives which ended early yesterday. It begins with an across-the-board increase of 10 per cent for all workers—after consideration into basic rates of pay rises made during the year and one two.

On top of this, Vauxhall is proposing a productivity deal which will carry with it a minimum earnings guarantee of £3 a week for all workers for the first 15 weeks of the agreement, and £2 a week for the remainder of the one-year deal.

The company has told the union negotiators that it believes this "productivity" element could be worth more than £7 a week to most workers.

The significance of the minimum earnings offer is that the wage agreement will, if accepted, be backdated to September 19. So, in effect, Vauxhall will be paying for

improved "productivity" on top of the 10 per cent general increase in wages before any extra output is delivered.

Just how this will match up to the Government's requirement that productivity deals be "self-financing" remains to be seen.

A further crucial element in the offer is to set up immediately a working party to review wage scales for skilled grades of workers. It should be in a position to report to a meeting of the company's Joint Negotiating Committee very quickly.

It begins with an across-the-board increase of 10 per cent for all workers—after consideration into basic rates of pay rises made during the year and one two.

The importance of this is that more than 1,000 skilled maintenance engineers and electricians at the big car assembly plant at Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, are on strike because they claim there have been unnecessary delays over their demands for the restoration of differentials which, they claim, have been seriously eroded over the past two years.

On Thursday they were joined by 3,000 other skilled workers at Luton and Dunstable.

Vauxhall is clearly hoping that this dispute will be settled on the basis of its offer to set up the working party.

Stewards' endorsement of Leyland deal challenged

A shop steward has challenged the claim by the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions that the senior shop stewards at Leyland's 35 car plants have given their endorsement to the package of reforms in next week's ballot.

Mr John Power, convenor for the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers at a Leyland plant in Oxford, says:

"I agree the meeting accepted the idea of a ballot but I cannot accept that we agreed to recommend acceptance of the package."

A joint statement by Leyland

Care and the confederation says that as well as accepting the confederation's decision in favour of the package, the stewards also agreed to recommend its acceptance.

Mr Power says that stewards at Leyland's service and parts depot at Cowley were recommending a "no" vote in the ballot, and he claimed after meetings with depot workers that they "all support the stewards' attitude".

Mr Bill Roche, a Transport and General Workers' Union senior shop steward at Cowley, says the meeting was so unrepresentative that the validity of any of its decisions was open to question.

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Gold

Weighing the case for Krugerrands

In his recently published autobiography, *Return to Go*, Mr Jim Slater reminds his followers of the joke portfolio for survival he suggested in the early 1970s. It was to include baked beans, a bicycle, Krugerrands and a shotgun.

Since then the values of the first two have never looked back, but it is only in the last couple of weeks that the Krugerrand has returned to near the price levels seen in 1975, when a bullish gold market and a bearish background for sterling led some investors to pay £100 per coin.

In the past few months the price has been following the rise in gold. It is now £94.99. The question for investors who bought around the time of the previous peak is whether they should sell now or hold on for further gains.

More dealers are fairly confident about the outlook for gold, despite the recent rise. But the price of Krugerrands is fixed in relation to the dollar price for gold. If sterling remains

strengthens, Krugerrand holders do not receive the full benefit of the rise in the gold price. At the moment, then, Krugerrands are fairly redundant as a currency hedge.

The imposition, in the 1975 spring budget, of a ban on imports of the coins into the United Kingdom for sale to residents had the immediate effect of creating a premium element in the Krugerrand price (the difference between the underlying metal value and the market value of the coin) of up to a third. But with the currency panic over the Krugerrand is now trading at a mere 3 per cent premium.

There is, however, now a limited pool of coins available for United Kingdom residents—and it is the nearest the investor here can come to holding gold. Anyone who is sceptical about the prospects for sterling will quite clearly be tempted to hold on to his Krugerrands. Dealers report that investors have been drooling back in recent weeks.

But while sterling remains

strong—and there is still upward pressure on the pound—the Krugerrand, so beloved of Mr Slater's siege economy investor, is fixing on only one of its two substitute cylinders.

It is difficult, then, to see any substantial rise in the price in the short term and there is the serious suggestion that the imposition of value-added tax on dealings in Krugerrands and sovereigns will kill the coin as an investment for the small man. It is thought likely that VAT will be introduced at some time in order to bring the United Kingdom in line with the EEC.

It will mean that the investor will have to see a gain of 8 per cent plus, before he is even breaking even on his investment. And dealing costs on small purchases and sales can be quite high.

It should also be borne in mind that any measures that the Government takes to dismantle the dollar premium restrictions on United Kingdom residents investing overseas are likely to rob the Krugerrand of

part of its former currency hedge appeal.

If investors can take their money abroad with greater freedom the attractions of Krugerrands, despite the physical limitation of the number available in the United Kingdom, could be diminished the next time the tide of financial fortune turns against the United Kingdom.

But for many holders of the Krugerrands the main attraction is that it is the most direct way for them to hold gold and many investors have an emotional attachment to the metal as a long-term investment. They are not unduly worried about short-term fluctuations in the gold price or currency rates.

There is clearly a case for the half-heeled investor who does not have to worry much about income to stay in gold through Krugerrands. He could always rush to close their positions in a rising market and many jobbers caught short of stock, the index rose 24.8 to 524.8 over the five days, more than wiping out the loss of the previous week.

These technical factors apart, the key to a strong and wide-ranging demand was acceptance by a number of Ford plants of the company's 12 per cent offer. Dealers also took heart from the Leyland stowards' acceptance of a pay plan, even though the Government has more control of public sector settlements and, as such, they are seen as being less significant as a pointer to the future.

Sections of the market have

signs that the recent reaction to strong gains is coming to an end. Most stocks put up a mixed showing, though the end of the week brought further falls, because of the money supply figures and Monday's £414m call on the 1983 "tap".

The start of trading in the long "tap" saw a quarter point discount on the £30 partly-paid price.

One of the market's better kept secrets was ICI's plan to sell off its 63 per cent stake in Imperial Metal Industries. The shares will be sold through the market and, after a suspension at 62p, lost 5p to 55p yesterday.

Interim figures from Hawker Siddeley, now without its aerospace interests, were well received and the shares rose 30p to 240p. Elsewhere most interest centred on a clutch of results from the stores majors. Both Mothercare, at 202p, and Marks & Spencer, at 164p, were rather disappointing, but there was more encouraging news from British Home Stores, which gained 10p to 229p.

With these results out of the way, it is felt that the sector could be due for a rerating.

The events in South Africa brought a note of uncertainty to that country's industrial shares quoted in London and also to gold shares, which lost ground in spite of a firm metal price.

Another big name reporting was Ever Ready, but its half-time figures did not please and the shares slipped 17p to 175p.

There is a widespread feeling that the Budget could contain some stimulus for the long-depressed building industry and even before Thursday's announcement, many of the main contracting and house-building groups were attracting a strong demand.

Gloom seems to lie yesterday on widespread talk that the group plans an acquisition, possibly in the United States, as a way of boosting its dividend. It is known that the group would like to strengthen its American interests and, though the company would say little, dealers seem convinced that such a move is not far off. The shares spurted 30p to 640p yesterday, a gain of 58p on the week.

David Mott

A tray of freshly minted South African Krugerrands being checked for possible flaws at the mint in Pretoria.

Taxation

If you're planning to sell a bit of the garden

A question I am frequently asked by owner-occupiers is what will be the capital gains tax position if their property is sold in parts rather than as a whole.

First let us be clear about the rules for exemption. A house owner is exempt from capital gains tax under section 29 of the Finance Act 1965 on a dwelling-house or part of a dwelling-house which is, or has at any time in his period of ownership been, his only or main residence.

Included in the exemption is land which he has for his own occupation and enjoyment with that residence as its garden or grounds up to an area (inclusive of the site of the dwelling-house) of one acre. Note that

the one acre includes the areas occupied by the house.

However, the Act goes on to tell us that an area larger than one acre will be allowed if the house warrants it and "the larger area is required for the reasonable enjoyment of it".

My reason for quoting from the wording is that the words themselves are important and, for a change, they are reasonably intelligible.

Land which is not within the exempt limits becomes liable to capital gains tax on a sale and with it, of course, the problem of defining the precise boundaries of the property that are within the limit (should part of the land be sold) or of apportioning the gain on a sale of the whole property.

Single persons are entitled to an exemption for one house only with an additional one if it is occupied rent-free by a dependent relative. A disincentive to those contemplating matrimony is that married couples are also allowed only one house to be free of capital gains tax, plus, as with the unmarried, a further one if it is occupied rent-free by a dependent relative.

It is reassuring to know that, in general, if the gain escapes capital gains tax, it will also escape development land tax.

Those who own a second house are able to nominate which shall be the main residence for exemption purposes.

The selection has to be made within two years of buying the second house, otherwise the tax office can step in with its own choice.

An important example is that the last 12 months of ownership are treated as a period of occupation even if the owner has moved out.

To some extent what I have written so far indicates the answer to the question that

motivated the article. To sum up, if the land is within the exempt limits no tax is payable on a part sale. But here follows a warning, because it is the order of the sales that is important. This was brought out in the case of *Varty v Lynes* (1976).

The facts were that Mr Lynes bought a house and grounds which he used as his main residence, all occupying less than one acre. Three years later he decided to move and sold the house and a part of his garden.

He retained the other part, obtained outline planning permission to build on it and then sold it within 12 months of

selling the house.

The point in dispute was whether this second disposal could be said to be part of the owner's private residence for

exemption purposes. The exemption extends, as has been seen, to "land which he has for own occupation and enjoyment with that residence" and the judge took the view that this referred to land which the taxpayer occupied with the residence at the date of disposal.

The snapshot of the semantics was that the 12 month rule concerning non-occupation (discussed above) was held to apply only to the house with its land and not to the land in isolation. The gain on the second disposal was held, therefore, to be taxable.

The moral is that building plots should be sold before disposing of the main residence.

Vera Di Palma

Investment trust valuations

EVALUATION MONTHLY: Company Date of valuation Annual dividends Net asset value after reserves prior charges at premium per share (in pence) Net asset value (in pence)

1976.8 Allianz 30.8.77 5.35 283.8 222.2 22.0

1976.8 Clarendon 30.8.77 4.43 184.1 187.0 11.7

1976.8 Duncans and London 30.8.77 2.0 109.8 106.5 3.5

1976.8 First Scottish 30.8.77 6.2 286.8 301.6 147.7

1976.8 First Scottish 30.8.77 1.81 104.5 106.5 5.8

1976.8 Great Northern 30.8.77 5.45 138.3 141.8 5.8

1976.8 Guardian 30.8.77 2.25 103.8 113.8 5.8

1976.8 Invest Trust Corp 30.8.77 5.918 151.5 151.5 10.5

1976.8 Jardine Japan 30.8.77 0.7 169.1 169.1 26.2

1976.8 London & Holroyd 30.8.77 + 109.8 109.8 10.5

1976.8 London & Montrouge 30.8.77 1.2 182.0 182.0 1.8

1976.8 Merchantile 30.8.77 0.85 182.1 182.1 1.8

1976.8 Cen Debs 1988 30.8.77 24.50 278.7 255.30 22.60

1976.8 Northern American 30.8.77 2.43 125.8 125.8 11.7

1976.8 S.E. & United 30.8.77 2.05 124.6 124.6 10.8

1976.8 Scottish Northern 30.8.77 2.05 121.5 121.5 10.5

1976.8 Scottish United 30.8.77 1.7 108.7 110.8 13.8

1976.8 Second Alliance 30.8.77 2.05 120.8 120.8 20.2

1976.8 Sterling 30.8.77 2.25 165.9 165.9 15.5

1976.8 Star 30.8.77 4.85 228.8 223.1 19.1

1976.8 Technology 30.8.77 2.05 139.3 139.3 8.8

1976.8 United Welsh 30.8.77 2.05 224.7 224.7 24.2

1976.8 Willis Gilt 30.8.77 0.71 260.0 264.4 19.8

1976.8 Scottish Life 30.8.77 0.7 146.3 146.3 12.0

1976.8 Edinburgh Fund Managers 30.8.77 5.6 181.7 181.7 15.5

1976.8 First American 30.8.77 1.4 268.3 261.2 5.1

1976.8 Interfund 30.8.77 3.75 255.0 263.5 24.1

1976.8 Spring Bros 30.8.77 1.21 683.8 686.8 100.2

1976.8 Trusthouse 30.8.77 1.2 265.5 265.5 15.5

1976.8 American Crescent Japan 30.8.77 1.2 165.7 165.7 25.2

1976.8 Electric House 30.8.77 4.3 141.7 143.5 6.4

1976.8 First Electric 30.8.77 4.1 141.7 143.5 6.4

1976.8 First Electric 30.8.77 2.1 125.8 125.8 4.1

1976.8 First Electric 30.8.77 2.1 104.5 104.5 4.1

Stock Exchange Prices

Mines in retreat

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 17. Dealings End, Oct 28. § Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 3
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Chess A matter of time

Rabell Mendes, Puerto Rico's energetic delegate at FIDE who once entertained firm ambitions for the presidency of the World Chess Federation (and maybe still has them), has come up with the interesting proposal of shortening the cycle of world championship elimination and final events from three years to two. The system is in operation at the moment, demands a full three years and could even do with more time in order to proceed more comfortably and without undue haste.

Rabell Mendes' suggestion seems to me to be open to a number of drawbacks. There would have to be some curtailment of chess activities since it would be impossible to cram the three years' events into two. The situation would be even worse since in some ways it is a four-year cycle as the match for the World Championship takes place in the fourth year which is also the first year of a new cycle when the Zonal tournaments are played. The only curtailment possible would be the elimination of one or more of the qualifying stages and this would grossly interfere with the principle of free opportunity for everyone to participate in proportion to their talent.

Moreover, why, having manifested that he is a world champion, should not a player be allowed a reasonable period of time in which to demonstrate his powers? I would have estimated three years as a minimum space for this. I have heard only one argument advanced in favour of the shortening of the cycle to two years. It was said that in two years time Tony Miles would be ready to challenge Karpov. successfully for the title. On such grounds one might also plead for an extension of the cycle to 10 years when one might hope that 12-year-old Nigel Short would be sufficiently mature to win the title.

I hope I have not given the impression that there exists any doubt that in Tony Miles we have a really great player. He should qualify from next year's Zonal for the Interzonals surely enough and has excellent chances of then going on to the Candidates. Should he win that series of matches and go on to challenge whoever is world champion in 1981 then the question as to whether he will be vanquished by then depends on how one defines the words *surely* and *yellow* in the context of playing powers of a chessmaster in his middle twenties. Meanwhile, here is the game in

which he overplayed and defeated the Soviet grandmaster, Balashov, at the Tilburg tournament.

White—Balashov. Black—Miles Queen's Gambit Accepted.

P-1. P-K4 P-K5 B-K3 S-KB3 K-K2

With the familiar threat of 6 BxP ch; K x B; 7 KxK ch.

5 KxP QxQ 6 BxP B-Q3

7 KxP KxP 8 BxP KxP

The ensuing exchange lead to pure equality: 11 P-Q5 would give White a little more play.

11 P-Q5 Q-Q3 12 KxP KxP

Position after 14...Q-K1



Here Miles offered a draw which Balashov refused. The Dutch tournament bulletin asks: "Why did Balashov refuse the offer of a draw on the 14th move? Because he had White, or because the position is known in the books, or because he wanted to be of service to his fellow-countryman, the title-holder Karpov?"

Wrongly allowing Black to break his pawn structure. Correct was 15 BxKt, BxR; 16 Kt-Q5.

15...P-K4 15 P-B3 P-KR7

16 KxP KxP 16 P-Q4

Losing some time and the eventual control of the Q file; better was 20 KR-Q1.

20...Q-Q1 21 Q-K4

Preferable was 21 Q-K4.

21 P-B3 P-K4 22 Kt-B5

The Rooks cannot leave the back rank to guard the vital square. For 25 KR-K2, RxB1; and if 25 R-K2, Kt-B5 followed by 26...Q-KR4.

26...Q-KR4 27 R-BP R-BP

28 Kt-B5 R-Q7 29 R-K7

A powerful move that threatens to double Rooks on the 7th rank. By now Balashov must have been bitterly regretting his early refusal of the draw.

31 P-K4 Kt-K5 32 P-Q7 R-K1-B5

Or 36...R(K1)-B1, Kt-K6

37 Kt-K1, R-K7 ch, etc.

38...K-R8 39 BxKt R-K6

White resigns.

Harry Golombek

to have length in clubs. Surely it is more probable that he is protecting his Q4 by leading the six (possibly with the hope of giving East a ruff in clubs) than in looking for the Q4 in his partner's hand. With what shape his East ventured to respond Three Spades missing the ♦ A K Q and any outside trick?

On reflection, you see that West's defence was clever because he was opposing a declarer who had what has been described as a scientific cockpit. If West had continued as trick 2 with another spade, declarer would have been more likely to play the ♦AK than to finesse the ♦A10 on the first round when West ducked his club lead.

It can be argued that declarer will uncover the trump break as soon as he is on lead and then, seeing the impossibility of establishing a club for the discard of his Q4, will finesse the ♦A10 on the first or second round. This is not convincing. Declarer, knowing that West holds the ♦A4 and ♦K, is more likely after winning his spade trick to play seven rounds of trumps and then lead a club. If West has his ♦K and keeps ♦A Q 9, he may persuade declarer to win with the ♦K on the first round and look for a non-existent endplay by returning a club to West who will be expected to hold ♦C K J and ♦A for his last three cards.

In another deal South's bidding and play presented him with several alternatives and made the grand slam a poor speculation.

North-South game; dealer South:

♦ A 10 8 5 ♠ 4 7 3

♥ K 9 8 5 4 3 ♦ 10 9 8

♦ 7 6 5 4 ♠ 10 9 8 7

♦ 10 9 8 7 6 5 ♠ 10 9 8 7

North-East: South: South: No 2, No 3, No 4, No 5, No 6, No 7, No 8, No 9, No 10, No 11, No 12, No 13, No 14, No 15, No 16, No 17, No 18, No 19, No 20, No 21, No 22, No 23, No 24, No 25, No 26, No 27, No 28, No 29, No 30, No 31, No 32, No 33, No 34, No 35, No 36, No 37, No 38, No 39, No 40, No 41, No 42, No 43, No 44, No 45, No 46, No 47, No 48, No 49, No 50, No 51, No 52, No 53, No 54, No 55, No 56, No 57, No 58, No 59, No 60, No 61, No 62, No 63, No 64, No 65, No 66, No 67, No 68, No 69, No 70, No 71, No 72, No 73, No 74, No 75, No 76, No 77, No 78, No 79, No 80, No 81, No 82, No 83, No 84, No 85, No 86, No 87, No 88, No 89, No 90, No 91, No 92, No 93, No 94, No 95, No 96, No 97, No 98, No 99, No 100, No 101, No 102, No 103, No 104, No 105, No 106, No 107, No 108, No 109, No 110, No 111, No 112, No 113, No 114, No 115, No 116, No 117, No 118, No 119, No 120, No 121, No 122, No 123, No 124, No 125, No 126, No 127, No 128, No 129, No 130, No 131, No 132, No 133, No 134, No 135, No 136, 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